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Record Bay State Budget; Britain Planning Invasion; Lend-Lease Bill Assailed

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 22, 1941

New England: Peak Budget in Massachusetts

The 1941-42 Massachusetts budget, to be submitted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, will be of record proportions, but contemplates a highway bond issue to avoid raising the State tax. [Details: Page 9.]

Civilian-military air-raid tests have been so successful in the Northeast they will be extended to the rest of the country. [Details and pictures: Page 10.]

Germany, if it defeated Britain, could offer South America more than the United States could offer, the Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College was told. [Details: Page 9.]

The Rev. Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University, said in an address that America must do "everything possible—even go to war, if necessary—to defeat Hitler."

"Bombed-out kits," containing toilet articles and other small items useful to persons whose homes have been destroyed, are the latest type of American gift to Britons. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Pay rolls in Massachusetts rose last month to the highest point since 1929. [Details: Page 9.]

Air and Sea: Britain Plans Continent Invasion

Prime Minister Churchill dropped a hint that Britain's plans for an invasion of the European continent had spurred the newly announced decision to conscript labor. [Details: Page 5.]

Bad flying weather grounded both German and RAF fliers during the night and prevented aerial action on both sides of the Channel.

Germany claimed that its bombers had seriously damaged one British merchant ship and that a submarine had sunk another.

British passenger service to the United States has been cut off by the intensity of sea warfare, New York marine circles disclosed.

Vichy protested against British seizure of the French freighter Mendoza off Brazil. Brazil sought a joint protest to Britain from the Americas against violation of the neutrality zone.

In Rumania: Nation Under Army Control

Rumania was under army control today as Chief of State Ion Antonescu worked desperately to restore order following the outbreak of widespread street fighting. He appealed directly to dissident Iron Guardists to "forget their hatreds" and help toward unity.

The Army was placed over the police, and brought 87 important industries under military control.

Dimitri Popescu, military commander of Bucharest, became Minister of the Interior after the dismissal of George Petrovicescu.

Far East: Border Settlement Fades

Settlement of the undeclared border warfare between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China appeared to have faded today following inconclusive negotiations between French and Thai authorities. The French Chargé d'Affaires conferred with the Deputy Foreign Minister of Thailand, but without agreement.

Thai High Command announced the Thai Army had occupied Muangkao, the first large French Indo-China town to fall into its hands, after defeat of French forces north of Siemrath. Muangkao is on the right bank of the Mekong River opposite Pakse.

In Chungking, a general counter-offensive against the Japanese is being planned by the Chinese High Command, authoritative quarters said today. A military conference to give final shape to the plans will be held shortly.

Greco-Italian Front: Italian Losses Heavy

Italian attacks in Albania with greatly reinforced troops were declared by the Greeks to have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Italians.

Axis powers' meeting brought home to the Greeks the fact that they may expect to find themselves fighting the Germans as well as the Italians. Whether German troops would be used in an attack on Greece, possibly through Yugoslavia, was considered doubtful. A more immediate possibility was thought to be the taking over by Germans of the Italian headquarters and staff. [Details: Page 5.]

National: New York WPA Falling Below Quota

New York (AP)—Oliver A. Gottschalk, Acting Work Projects Administrator, estimated that New York City's WPA enrollment would be 20 per cent below its quota of 100,000 persons by June 30 because of jobs in private industry and the 18-month ruling under which a WPA employee must be dropped after a year and a half's employment.

Frankfort, Ky. (AP)—Acting Gov. Rodes K. Myers granted a full pardon to one of four Harlan County coal miners convicted of murder and conspiracy in the 1931 "battle of Evarts" and made the other three eligible for immediate parole.

New York (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie started for England aboard a clipper plane today as, in his words, "a private citizen—an individual determined to find out what is going on," after receiving from Prime Minister Churchill a cablegram of welcome and an invitation to call on his arrival. [Details: Page 18.]

Chicago (AP)—Thirteen defendants in the glazing industry, accused by the Government of price fixing in the sale of installed glass in the Chicago area, were fined from $1 to $5,000 by Federal Judge Phillip L. Sullivan.

In Washington: Attack on Lend-Lease Bill

The House Foreign Affairs Committee listened today to condemnation of the lend-lease bill by Socialist Norman Thomas and former Minister to Canada Hanford MacNider, while Senator McNary came out in opposition to the bill as granting too much power to the President and Senator Norris announced his approval of it with some time limit added. [Details: Page 2.]

Associate Justice James C. McReynolds notified the President today that he would retire from the Supreme Court Feb. 1. [Details: Page 1.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that, with one possible exception, all of the 50 destroyers traded to Great Britain for Atlantic bases were already "on the other side."

President Roosevelt described talk of convoying of ships to Britain and of giving the Navy away as "cow-jump-over-the-moon stuff." [Details: Page 1.]

Of the 49,706 defense housing units for which Federal funds have been earmarked, 29,462 have been placed under contract and 687 actually have been completed, C. F. Palmer, Co-ordinator of Defense Housing, said today.

William S. Knudsen, Director of Defense Production, presented to the Council of State Governments a plan to survey all idle machine tool facilities that might be used to speed up armament production. [Details: Page 3.]

In Northeast Africa: Tobruk Siege Narrows

Siege of Tobruk in Libya continued today with British Imperial forces advancing to within three miles of the town, having broken through eight miles of defenses. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

British forces pushing from Sudan into Eritrea were reported to be continuing their advance.

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McReynolds To Quit Seat On High Bench

Justice, long foe of many New Deal laws, informs President he'll retire on Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Justice James Clark McReynolds, outspoken opponent of much New Deal legislation, notified President Roosevelt today that he would retire from the Supreme Court Feb. 1 after 26 years of service.

The veteran jurist was the only member of the tribunal described by Administration officials as "conservative."

His retirement opens the way for Mr. Roosevelt to make his sixth appointment to the nine-man court. There have been reports that Chief Justice Hughes might retire soon, but they have been unconfirmed.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has been mentioned frequently as a possible appointee to the first vacancy on the court. The name of Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, a member of the Sixth Federal Court of Appeals, has also been advanced.

Two-Sentence Letter

Justice McReynold's notification to the President was a formal, two-sentence letter, it stated his intention of withdrawing from the court under the law permitting the retirement at full pay of $20,000 annually of Justices over 70 who have served 10 consecutive years on the Supreme Bench.

"I have the honor to advise you," Justice McReynolds wrote, "that on the first day of February next I will avail myself of the rights, privileges and obligations declared in the Act of Congress entitled an Act to Provide for Retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court approved March 1, 1937 . . . and retire from regular active service on the bench as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Continuously since 1914, I have held a commission as such Justice and am now more than 70 years old."

President Roosevelt promptly acknowledged receipt of the Justice's letter and thus wrote in reply:

"Dear Mr. Justice:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 22 advising me of your purpose to retire on Feb. 1 next from regular service on the bench as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Permit me to congratulate you on your long service and to wish you many years of health and happiness.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Move Long Contemplated

Justice McReynolds, the senior member of the court, disclosed to friends that nine years ago upon reaching 70 he had first contemplated resigning, and has at times yielded rather reluctantly to the

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Stepping Out

© Harris & Ewing

James Clark McReynolds
Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court

Vermont Bill Asks Increase In Income Tax

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 22 (AP)—A bill proposing that Vermont's State income tax and franchise tax law be replaced by a measure providing increased rates was introduced today by Rep. Harry P. Wilcox, of Windsor.

Instead of the present flat 2 per cent on net earned income and 4 per cent on net unearned income, the bill would provide a sliding rate on personal income and would raise from 2 to 5 per cent the tax on incomes of corporations.

Personal exemptions would be lowered from $1,000 to $850 for single persons and from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons, with $350, instead of $250 credit for dependents.

The bill would set a 1 per cent levy on income up to the first $500 and 2 per cent on the next $500, incrasing 1 per cent each $500 to 6 per cent on net income in excess of $2,500.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 22 (AP)—Maine candidates for United States Senator and Representative, Governor, legislative posts, county offices and presidential electors would pay fees ranging from $5 to $100 to have their names on the primary election ballots under a bill offered by Representative Vernon K. Gould (R) of Gorham.

Embargo Lift Of Little Aid Yet to Soviet

Its designation as moral makes its effect more diplomatic than commercial, it is said.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Lifting of America's "moral embargo" against the Soviet Union will not mean export to Russia of any quantity of American goods that will directly or indirectly benefit Germany, according to ranking national defense officials.

Making it plain that Washington is increasingly concerned over reports that Russia is forwarding some of its American purchases to Germany, these officials point out that the United States is mobilizing its economic resources in Britain's behalf and would not take action that might nullify these efforts through aiding Germany.

In answer to a question at his press conference today as to whether any care was being taken to see that Germany did not benefit from the action, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that the United States Government always took an interest in this particular matter.

The Government's action yesterday, as communicated to Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, annuls the "moral embargo" on the shipment by Americans to Russia of airplanes, airplane parts and patent processes and equipment necessary for the manufacture of high-test aviation gasoline. This "moral embargo" was invoked in December of 1939 following Russia's invasion of Finland and its bombing of open cities.

Diplomatic Side Stressed

Yesterday's action is seen here as having greater diplomatic than commercial importance and is designed principally to improve Soviet-American relations. The Russians are known to have felt considerable animosity over the fact that the "moral embargo" was still in effect and this has hindered State Department attempts at more friendly dealings with Moscow.

Since the middle of last year, Secretary Welles has been holding frequent conferences with Ambassador Oumansky in what is believed to be an attempt to convince Russia that it is not so isolated diplomatically and strategically that it needs to play Germany's game. The State Department was encouraged to continue these talks by reports that only a comparatively small amount of Russian goods were going to Germany despite the grandiose wording of the German-Russian Trade Agreement of 1939.

Prior to yesterday's revocation of the "moral embargo," American authorities released for export to Russia a considerable quantity of machine tools which the latter had purchased but which were being held up in west coast warehouses. At the same time, the United States permitted Russia to charter a number of American freighters and oil-tankers.

Recently the United States re-

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Lifting of Soviet embargo seen as "diplomatic balance" move: Page 6.

Scan Balkan Situation

Acme; Wide World

King Boris III
Ruler of Bulgaria

Col. W. J. Donovan
On American Mission

The purpose of the visit of President Roosevelt's special representative to King Boris, shown in the composite picture, is kept secret, but it may be presumed that Colonel Donovan encouraged Bulgaria to defend its rights against aggressor powers and remain neutral.

Donovan Reminds Balkans Of U. S. Aid to Britain

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Russo-German struggle, which continues beneath a deceptive façade of treaties and agreements, centers today round future German moves in the Balkans, particularly Reichsführer Hitler's efforts to obtain passage for German troops through Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea.

It is definitely known here that Russia has refused to agree to any Nazi move which would threaten Bulgaria's integrity.

Thus, King Boris is firmly resisting fierce pressure from Herr Hitler conveyed through the German Minister, Baron Herbert von Richthofen, who is alternately threatening dire punishments or holding out fascinating rewards conditional upon Bulgaria's rejection or acceptance of Nazi offers.

Bulgaria is too small and weak a country to resist alone, but fortunately it isn't alone. It is receiving strong diplomatic support, particularly from Russia and Turkey, while the United States is also not inactive in Sofia today, according to reliable reports.

Fluctuations in Policy

How strangely Bulgarian foreign policy has recently fluctuated is judgable from Bulgarian reactions during the past three weeks. When Premier Bogdan Philoff met Joachim von Ribbentrop on Jan. 6 it is generally agreed that the German Foreign Minister had demanded and obtained a permit for passage of German troops, conditional upon the consent of Russia and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Philoff evidently gave this because he was given to understand that Moscow wouldn't object and therefore Belgrade must follow suit. Then shortly after his return home the Bulgarian Pre-

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By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 22—A considerable flurry has been caused in this quiet little Capital by the presence of Col. William Donovan of the World War's New York "Fighting" 69th Regiment, who is now visiting Balkan Capitals as a sort of unofficial observer and spokesman for President Roosevelt.

He has talked with Bogdan Philoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister. He had a two-hour interview with the Foreign Minister, Ivan Popoff, and a conversation with King Boris. He now has left for Belgrade.

The Colonel, his mission, and his messages are shrouded in a veil of official secrecy and reticence. He does not wish to be quoted. As invariably happens in such cases this gives rise to the wildest rumors and speculation, for the most part fiction.

A Mission of Exploration

After talking with the Colonel I am convinced that he has merely been sent to explore the intentions of those Balkan countries that still maintain some freedom of action, and at the same time inform them plainly so as to leave no doubt in the minds of their rulers as to America's attitude and intentions in the war, emphasizing and concretizing views and policies expressed by the President, and by others close to the Government in recent utterances.

Unless I miss my guess the Colonel is telling the Balkan statesmen and rulers that America with all its resources stands behind Britain, determined that Germany must be kept from winning the war at any cost.

High Regard for America

When you talk like that to the ruler of a small power which finds itself at the crossroads it is bound to carry weight, even if the small power is a stubbornly courageous little country like Bulgaria, a former ally of Germany with a rankling sense of injustice done it 22 years ago. Germany may be strong and close at hand, but America is to them synonymous with limitless wealth and resources.

Through all this period Bulgaria has clung to its program of revisionism. Its demands have not been exorbitant and its astute King Boris, recalling the lessons of the past when Bulgaria under his father Ferdinand was on the losing side, has adhered to a pol-

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Donovan's Passport Disappears in Sofia

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 22

The Palace of King Boris was searched in vain today for the diplomatic passport of Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer who has been touring Europe and Northern Africa on a secret mission.

Colonel Donovan discovered his loss as he was about to leave for Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He searched his pockets, his luggage, his hotel room and finally appealed to the staff of the Palace, where he had spent an hour and 20 minutes talking to the King.

The Orient Express was held up 20 minutes. Finally Colonel Donovan boarded it after the American Legation had made arrangements for him to cross the border without his passport.

First British Troops Drive Into Tobruk

Australian contingent smashes way through last defenses of key Libyan port.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 22 (AP)—Australian advanced forces penetrated the last defenses around the harbor and town of Tobruk this morning and entered the town at noon, British reports from the front said.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British reported today that thousands of Italian prisoners were taken at Tobruk as British, Australian, and Free French forces pressed through the Libyan base's broken defense lines.

Advanced British patrols were reported to be nearing the harbor, having reached a point three miles from the port early in today's attack, after driving eight miles through Tobruk's defenses.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS AROUND TOBRUK, Jan. 22—Only 17 days after the capture of Bardia, the fall of Tobruk now appears to be only a matter of hours.

Yesterday British imperial troops supported by the Navy and Royal Air Force, successfully penetrated the defenses of Signor Mussolini's chief naval port in Libya to a depth of more than five miles, along a broad front. The ground forces are pushing on to capture the town itself.

This is a result of British encirclement policy which, from Sidi Barrani to Tobruk, has encircled every objective of importance.

This afternoon I am observing one of those maneuvers. Within a mile from here are Tobruk's defenses. Around me squat sturdy tanks and between them and Tobruk's barbed-wire ring their active squadrons are patrolling 24 hours a day.

Clasp Around Tobruk

This iron clasp has clenched itself around Tobruk from the extreme eastern to the most western limits of the port's fortifications exactly as occurred earlier with Sidi Barrani, Buqbuq, and Bardia.

Days before the final assault is launched, each town is isolated completely, except by sea, and the British Navy watches those communications with an eagle eye.

The British armored units engaged in this task lead a most hazardous existence. Today I took a brief tank trip toward the Italian lines. Fortunately it was a peaceful affair chiefly because the sand clouds from our trucks promptly merged unostentatiously with the thick brown of the atmosphere. Usually the slightest movement by the squadron during daylight hours draws an abrupt spatter of fire from the nervous Italian artillery—rashly wasteful action in view of the blockade. The duties of the armored units are to obtain information, demoralize the defenders, and finally to break down their resistance.

Complete Circle

Disregarding the Chinese military philosophy which advocates always leaving an enemy one way out lest he turn and offer desperate resistance, British encirclement policy operating around Tobruk completed its full circle last night.

As I finish this dispatch on El Adem Airport among its 87 abandoned Italian airplanes I can hear the thundering boom in the distance of the British naval bombardment concentrated on the port a few miles away.

Italy Admits Loss

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Italian High Command acknowledged today that Australian troops, supported by Free French forces, had broken through the eastern line of Tobruk's defenses after a heavy air, artillery, and naval bombardment.

On the East African front, the Italians said, British motorized columns advancing in several directions were halted with heavy losses at "predetermined points."

[The British reported Jan. 21 they were pursuing two Italian divisions withdrawing along a 100-mile front into Eritrea.]

False Report

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 22 (AP)—The fall of Tobruk, Libya, apparently was announced erroneously in Australia, Federal Treasurer A. W. Fadden said tonight.

Mr. Fadden said Army Minister P. C. Spender made the announcement in good faith.

The announcement, which was forwarded as a news dispatch to London by Reuters (British news agency), was apparently the result of an unconfirmed wireless message picked up by the Australian Army Intelligence in Melbourne and telephoned to Mr. Spender.

Unified command seen vital to Axis success: Page 4.

President Guards Lease Bill Against Major Alterations

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt is carefully directing his influence against all important changes in the lend-lease bill, particularly against any serious restrictions upon the range of action which the measure would give him.

While he has at no time indicated any opposition to the placing of a broad time-limit on the powers which would be vested in the Chief Executive, Mr. Roosevelt is continuously making known his objections to other proposed modifications.

He does not think it necessary to place any specific prohibition on the use of American naval vessels to convoy supplies to Great Britain, but at the same time the President told his press conference yesterday that he had no intention of doing so, that it was farthest from his mind.

Mr. Roosevelt gave special emphasis to his view that he does not intend to take any action which, in his judgment, would make American involvement in the war inescapable. Those closest to the President say that he looks upon the matter of convoys like this:

Views on Convoys

If the United States convoys ships, either flying an American or any other flag, through hostile waters, there is pretty likely to be shooting.

When there is shooting, war is just around the corner.

The President aims to do everying possible to avoid shooting, doesn't intend to take such steps as would precipitate shooting.

For himself, Mr. Roosevelt considers the suggestions that he contemplates convoying as under the "cow-jumped-over-the-moon" variety to which he referred at an earlier conference.

He likewise ruled out the possibility that American vessels might convoy cargo ships either to Iceland or to British waters and then turn the job over to the British.

The proposal advanced yesterday by both Joseph P. Kennedy and Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota that a committee of Congress be given co-ordinate authority with the President in the form of a supreme defense council to administer the lend-lease bill also did not find favor with the President.

Move Unconstitutional

He stated that such a procedure would be unconstitutional. He urged the correspondent who asked the question to read the Constitution and when pressed to say specifically whether he thought it would be a violation of the Constitution he replied, "Sure." The Constitution invests the President with the exclusive responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy, subject to Senate confirmation of appointments and ratification of treaties.

Thus, the past three press conferences have been employed by Mr. Roosevelt to keep himself strongly on record against the recurring plans for watering down the lend-lease bill.

Indicative of the attention which the Administration is giving to unforeseeable contingencies, the President revealed that at least 50 different executive orders have been drawn up for immediate use in the event of new emergencies growing out of the war. He said that among them was undoubtedly one freezing the assets of all belligerent countries but that no decision has yet been taken on this specific point.

Gifts From $1,000 to $10,000 Help Fatten Community Fund

More than 50 anonymous contributions of from $1,000 to $10,000 were reported by the Community Fund today and at the same time it was announced the office employees in two public departments—State Treasurer and Boston City Law Department—were over the top in the annual drive.

As the campaign went into its fourth day it was announced at the Dutch Treat luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce this noon that $1,756,731 has been raised or pledged thus far in the effort to raise $4,883,000 for the support of 200 hospitals, health and social service agencies that aid 400,000 people of Greater Boston each year.

Of the 53 anonymous gifts of $1,000 or more today, 27—about half the total—were of $1,000. There were seven anonymous gifts of $2,000 and six of $5,000.

But all gifts, from pennies to dollars, are carefully accounted and gladly accepted by the fund. Included in the penny gifts today were 175 coppers given by three Quincy children.

Francis C. Gray, General Chairman of the Community Fund last year, was introduced by this year's Chairman, Henry R. Guild, as the main speaker at today's luncheon.

A flurry of challenges between competing divisions of the Campaign was hurled at the report luncheon, all wagers being duly entered in a book kept by Maurice M. Osborne, Events Chairman.

Other units of the Public Employees Division reported over the top today were the following:

City group, headed by William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner; Collection Department, Water Division, Merritt Thompson, City Collector, 194 per cent; Transit Department, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman, Transit Commission, 114 per cent; Lighting Service, George O. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, 116 per cent.

State group, headed by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education; Soldiers Home, Commandant Lawrence Quigley, 102 per cent; Aid and Pension, Richard R. Flynn, 100 per cent.

The Quincy youngsters who, as it was said, "came through with a bang" for the Fund are Barbara Hall, brother Burnell, and little sister Grace, children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hall of Dunbarton Road, Quincy.

Late yesterday they trooped over to the house of their neighbor, Irvin Hinds, community chairman of Quincy in the Community Fund Campaign, and announced they were ready to defend their community then and there with the proceeds of their penny-banks—total $1.75 in coppers saved from their small allowances each week.

Barbara, Burnell and Grace were duly listed as subscribers to the Campaign, and, like all good contributors, they will be wearing their Red Feathers from now until the Community Fund has raised $4,883,000 before Feb. 5.

List of Community Fund donations: Page 11.

MacNider, McNary, Thomas Assail Bill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—As the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced its intention of opening hearings on the lend-lease bill Monday with Secretary of State Hull as first witness, the House Committee listened today to the first all-out denunciation of the measure from Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Hanford MacNider, former Minister to Canada and one-time head of the American Legion.

Senate Republican leader, Charles L. McNary also added that he would oppose the measure in its present form "because it grants extraordinary and total power to one person—President Roosevelt."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, only present member of the Senate who voted against United States participation in the World War, however, declared he was for the bill providing a time limit was placed on the powers given the President.

In substance, Senator McNary, Mr. MacNider, and Mr. Thomas agreed in charging that the bill granted dictatorial powers to the President unnecessary in the present situation, and that it would abrogate the control of Congress. Senator McNary's statement in an interview left the possibility open that he might support the bill if amended, but the two witnesses before the House Committee attacked it in all but blanket denunciation. The Senate Committee starts hearings on Monday.

Mr. Thomas charged the bill would give the President "power to put us crab-wise into total war in order to aid England."

He asserted the bill "gives the President power to commit any and every conceivable act of war except the dispatch of large armies."

He charged that the recent war developments did not justify the powers proposed under the bill, and that the President "cannot possibly argue that he received a popular mandate for this measure."

Mr. Thomas said he did not make a "personal or partisan attack on Mr. Roosevelt and did not question his motives. But if democracy in this crisis gives sole control of peace or war to one man it has already surrendered the front line of trenches to the principle of totalitarian dictatorship."

"No man," he continued, "not even an angel from heaven, who asks such breath-taking powers of war or peace with such vague limitations, should be trusted with them."

Such a bill, Mr. Thomas argued, lowers morale, and "awakens fear, suspicion and mistrust in the hearts of millions of Americans."

Mr. Thomas's position seemed to be that while he favored Britain and would give it substantial aid, he would do all in his power to prevent a move leading to participation in war.

To questions, he denied that the British Navy is America's "first-line of defense," or that survival of the British Empire is necessary for America's safety.

Sees Sinister Motives

Mr. Thomas asserted that "England isn't going to pay us back in kind or otherwise after this war, any more than after the first World War.

"Why," he demanded, "is the President asking for the bill?

"Either he wants to make a breath-taking gamble on the lives and destinies of 131,000,000 American men and women and children on the chance that limited war, which this bill means, will not become total war, under his control; or else he wants to put us in war gradually, knowing that we would refuse to go into it all at once. Either reason is wholly inconsistent with democratic control by the people over their own destiny. It is wholly inconsistent with proper interpretation of representative government."

Mr. Thomas continued:

"What is more likely, is, however, that in 1942 Churchill will want the men he doesn't want today in order to attempt some kind of land invasion in Europe, Asia and Africa. The President, and you, if you pass this bill, will have given him every moral reason to expect to get what he wants. We shall have total war on two oceans and five continents; a war likely to result in stalemate; perhaps in such a breakup of western civilization, that Stalin with his vast armies and loyal Communist followers will be the victor."

Mr. Thomas added:

"The bill you are now asked to report favorably is an abdication of Congress. It is a bill to set the clock of history back and give power over war and peace to the Executive, who by that very fact becomes a dictator in that vast field, whatever his title may be or however eloquent his speeches in praise of democracy."

In Revolt Regardless

Whoever wins this war, Mr. Thomas said, "it's mixed up with a revolution." England would be 'collectivist" if it won, he said, while if Germany won, the path of the United States would be vastly more difficult. The "revolution" he now saw under way, he said, was comparable with the emergence of Europe out of the feudal system.

Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina asked Mr. Thomas if he supported the Constitution, and Mr. Thomas shot back that he felt the Constitution was a great, but not perfect document—"a lot greater than it will be if you pass this bill."

"I believe in our form of government—so much so that I hope this bill is defeated," he said to another question.

He said he favored war under some circumstances, but only as a last resort.

Asked if he would not favor taking over the West Indies in payment for aid to Britain, Mr. Thomas told Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, that he would think twice before "taking over Britain's run-down, worn-out slum properties."

He bitterly attacked the State Department's announcement this morning that it would relax restrictions on exports to Russia. He charged it was "appeasement" and that appeasement of Stalin might be followed by appeasement of Hitler.

"Churchill is imperialist to the core," said Mr. Thomas, saying that he was uncertain how far American aid should go. "It is amazing that we have not asked his war aims," he said. He said he disapproved the sale of the 50 destroyers to Britain, and added that he would not approve a British attempt to "re-conquer Europe."

Hanford McNider, former United States Minister to Canada and head of the American Legion who followed Mr. Thomas as witness expressed sympathy for Britain but said he knew no authority "who thinks that we are in imminent danger from anywhere" and declared he was "unalterably opposed" to taking part in "the Old World's everlasting quarrels."

Expressing strong isolationism, Mr. MacNider said, "I am for America first . . . either the wars overseas are our wars or they are not. If they are, we should be in them now with everything we have. If they are not, we should obey the laws upon our own statute books and preserve America as a great citadel of enlightened democracy, to which men and nations can repair for inspiration and guidance to a return of civilization—an America strong and unafraid."

Like Mr. Thomas he charged the present bill was an "abdication of power" by Congress. It would, in effect, he said, "throw the United States into receivership and appoint the President its receiver."

"Passage of this bill," he said, "would mean to me that we were willing to quit as a republic, give a receiver the power to liquidate it, not for the benefit of the stockholders, the people of the United States—but for some hypothetical creditors, to whom we owe nothing." He added that it would be "the beginning of the end of this republic."

In his statement, Senator McNary said:

"I earnestly hope that the bill may be modified by appropriate committees or after debate in the Congress.

"During the fall months the President was advocating aid to Great Britain short of war. That policy became a national anthem. There was unity of thought. I favor that plan and shall support earnestly an all-out policy of aid to the democracies by every method short of war. My great concern is to keep our country out of the conflicts of mass murder in Europe, Asia and Africa."

Follows Kennedy Testimony

Mr. Thomas' testimony followed the wind-up of Joseph P. Kennedy's testimony yesterday. An informal poll indicates that 15 of the 25 members of the House Committee favor the lend-lease bill. Nine are opposed to it, and one is undecided.

The division, it appears, follows party lines closely. Thirteen Democrats and two Republicans support the bill, although a number of the group want restrictive amendments. Opposing it are eight Republicans and one Democrat. Most of these favor aid to Great Britain, but oppose the broad grant of power to the President.

The House votes today on the second bill of a new $1,209,000,000 naval expansion program, a measure authorizing expenditure of $909,000,000 for more warships, shipyard facilities and gun and armor factories. The House passed the first $300,000,000 appropriation yesterday unanimously, 130 to 0.

Mr. Kennedy wound up yesterday by indorsing the purpose of the bill, but opposed it in its present form, emphasizing his non-interventionist attitude. He questioned whether the international crisis is so grave as to justify the delegation of congressional powers granted the President under the bill.

In essence, Mr. Kennedy's nicely balanced position seems to be that the United States faces grave risks whatever it does, and that calamitous though a collapse of Britain would be, it would be less disastrous than America's entrance into the war in its present unprepared state.

'Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Mor-r-n-ing'

NEWS ITEM
FORT DIX, N.J. - SOLDIERS OF THE 174TH INFANTRY NO LONGER RISE TO BUGLE CALLS AT 5:45 A.M.
THEIR TENTS ARE WIRED WITH BELLS SO THE FIRST SERGEANT MERELY PRESSES A SERIES OF BUTTONS TO GET THEM OUT OF BED.
EXTRA LARGE BELLS FOR EXTRA SOUND SLEEPERS
WHY NOT A TICKLING PLATOON?
PERHAPS AN AUTOMATIC BED DUMPER WILL GET THEM UP
A SWEET SONG, COUPLED WITH A FEW SOUR NOTES WILL SURELY GET A RISE—

By a Staff Artist

Defense Housing Takes Cue From World War Lessons

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Is there or isn't there a shortage of adequate housing for the nation's millions of industrial defense workers?"

To answer that question, the Government has launched extensive surveys in all parts of the country, local communities have formed investigating committees and private agencies have been gathering voluminous evidence in their own unobtrusive way.

The result of all this research has been a confusing chorus of "yes, there is" and "no, there isn't" a housing shortage, a chorus reminiscent of the World War when lack of defense housing caused serious bottlenecks in armament production.

Take Quincy, Mass., for instance, where the shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Fore River have swelled employment to more than 10,000 in the last few weeks. Federal authorities have reported an appalling lack of adequate housing for defense workers there, whereas the local defense committee has insisted that there is plenty of housing available.

A Typical Case

This is only typical of a broad-scale clash of opinion from which emerges the logical inquiry as to what extent the estimates of housing shortages are predicated upon experiences of the last World War with little or no thought for the industrial, social and economic changes taking place in the last 20 years.

Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, believes that the problems of these times have no precedent in the nation's history, hence, cannot be solved basically from what has been learned in the past. On one hand, he said, the nation has a government that has geared itself over the last five years to meet the demands of average Americans for low-cost homes.

On the other hand, it is common knowledge that over-building in a housing emergency can waste millions of dollars and throw unneeded homes on a depressed realty market after the emergency passes.

A Right and Wrong Way

As Mr. Straus stated: "There is a wrong and a right way to build defense houses. With the USHA fully equipped by experience and organization to handle the intricate problems of defense housing, we need not repeat the mistakes of the last World War."

But to come back to the original question:

"Is there a shortage of defense housing?"

The answer hinges upon what is meant by defense housing. If it is meant to utilize decent homes within a 50-to-80-mile radius of vital industrial centers, as made practicable by the motorcar, there can hardly be a major housing shortage in the nation. On the other hand, if it is planned to jam workers into homes within a one-mile-or-less radius of their factories, as was attempted in the last World War, there must naturally exist an appalling lack of housing.

Studying this problem, the Twentieth Century Fund has decided that defense housing is not a matter of doctrine regarding public or private enterprise, but "is a practical matter as to what is the most intelligent and effective way of handling the job under emergency circumstances."

Same Hazards, New Times

Although the Nation faces the same hazards that it faced in the World War, the Fund takes cognizance of the fact that "we have greater means at hand for avoiding the critical situation of our last encounter." One of these means is the experience in low-cost housing indicated in a comparison of the average cost of homes dropping from $4,571 in 1929 to $3,550 in the first quarter of 1940.

All in all, building has made great strides since the last World War. New marketing and construction techniques have been developed. Much has been done to simplify building to effect savings in time and material costs.

Yet building is still spread out into a localized field with each locality trying to act as individual production and consumption centers apart from the rest of the industry. In this decentralized self-sufficiency is seen the greatest threat to building and its ability to meet the urgent challenge of a possible housing shortage.

Now Up to Billion

Current plans for defense building add up to more than $1,000,000,000 for 1941 in naval and military fields, to which must be added another $250,000 for housing workers in industrial districts and an indeterminable figure for the impetus defense housing will give to private enterprise. Compared with last year, this figure is almost one-half of all the money expended for all types of construction, public and private, in 1940.

What will be the effect of defense housing on private home building? The strain of all this government building in so short a time will pull steamfitters, carpenters, draftsmen, welders and other skilled help out of local construction fields. There will undoubtedly follow—and that means very soon now—a tight squeeze for supplies and labor in non-defense building. Which can only result in sharp increases in the cost of building an average single-family or two-family home anywhere in the country.

CIO and 'Big Steel' To Resume Parley

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22 (AP)—Discussions of proposed changes in the Congress of Industrial Organizations wage contract with the United States Steel Corporation, started yesterday by C. I. O. chief Philip Murray and William Beyé, the corporation's director of industrial relations, will be resumed Jan. 31.

The three-hour conference was the first of a series at which, union sources said, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will try to obtain a 10 per cent wage increase, a closed shop and a method of speeding up the handling of workers' grievances.

Mr. Murray and Mr. Beye left the meeting with the comment that the discussion was of a "generally exploratory" nature and it may be several weeks before a concrete basis for changes is announced.

Nazis and Italians Taken From Liner at Trinidad

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)— British immigration officials removed 12 German and Italian citizens from the American liner Argentina when she stopped at Trinidad en route to New York from South American ports.

It was reported when the ship docked here yesterday that the 12 passengers were warned before going aboard in Rio de Janeiro that they would be unable to go beyond the British control at Trinidad. Authorities at Trinidad gave no reason for the removal. It was presumed those seized would be interned for the duration of the war.

Way Is Sought to Co-ordinate Physical Tests of Draftees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Selective service officials are seeking to change the physical examination system under which many draftees have been passed by their local boards only to be turned down by Army physicians after they have given up their jobs and gone to camp, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed today.

The President's wife also indicated that amendment to the Selective Service Law would be asked in order to establish a uniform policy on drafting married men. At the present time, discretion is left to local boards.

Establishment of regional centers at which draftees might be examined by Army doctors rather than by local physicians whose verdicts are often at variance with Army standards is being contemplated, though selective service officials are not sure the system could be changed without amending the law, Mrs. Roosevelt said. The present system has caused much trouble, she reported.

Preliminary draft rejection records forwarded to Mrs. Roosevelt at her request by Clarence A. Dykstra, Selective Service Director, show the number of men turned down for health reasons to be slightly in excess of those in the World War. Dr. Dykstra assured the President's wife, however, that there was "no cause for alarm."

During the World War a little over 16 per cent of the draftees were rejected for physical reasons. This time the proportion is running slightly higher, but modern tests are more stringent. The largest number rejected thus far have been turned down because of the condition of their teeth.

In 1918 approximately 11 per cent of the draftees were assigned to special or limited services for physical reasons. In the new draft thus far, the number so assigned has been slightly smaller.

The proportion of men turned down at Army camps after they had left home in 1918 was only 8 per cent. This time it has run considerably higher, bringing pleas for a change in the system that allows men to give up their jobs and leave home before they have been finally examined. Selective service officials say the number of rejections at camps is lower than it was at first when local physicians were not familiar with Army standards, but admit there is still room for improvement as Mrs. Roosevelt suggests.

U. S. Takes Reuther On Plane Plant Tour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The War Department discloses that an Army plane was made available to Walter Reuther, author of a plan to produce 500 aircraft a day in automobile plants, for visits to two big aviation factories last week.

Declaring that the Department was still giving earnest consideration to the labor leader's proposal, officials said the plane had been made available to him at the instance of Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary in charge of industrial mobilization.

Mr. Reuther traveled in the Army ship to Hartford, Conn., where he spent more than three hours at the Pratt & Whitney engine plant, and to Baltimore, where he spent a similar time at the Glenn L. Martin factory.

Mr. Reuther is Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union. He contends that machine tools now idle in automobile factories could be used to develop tremendous airplane production.

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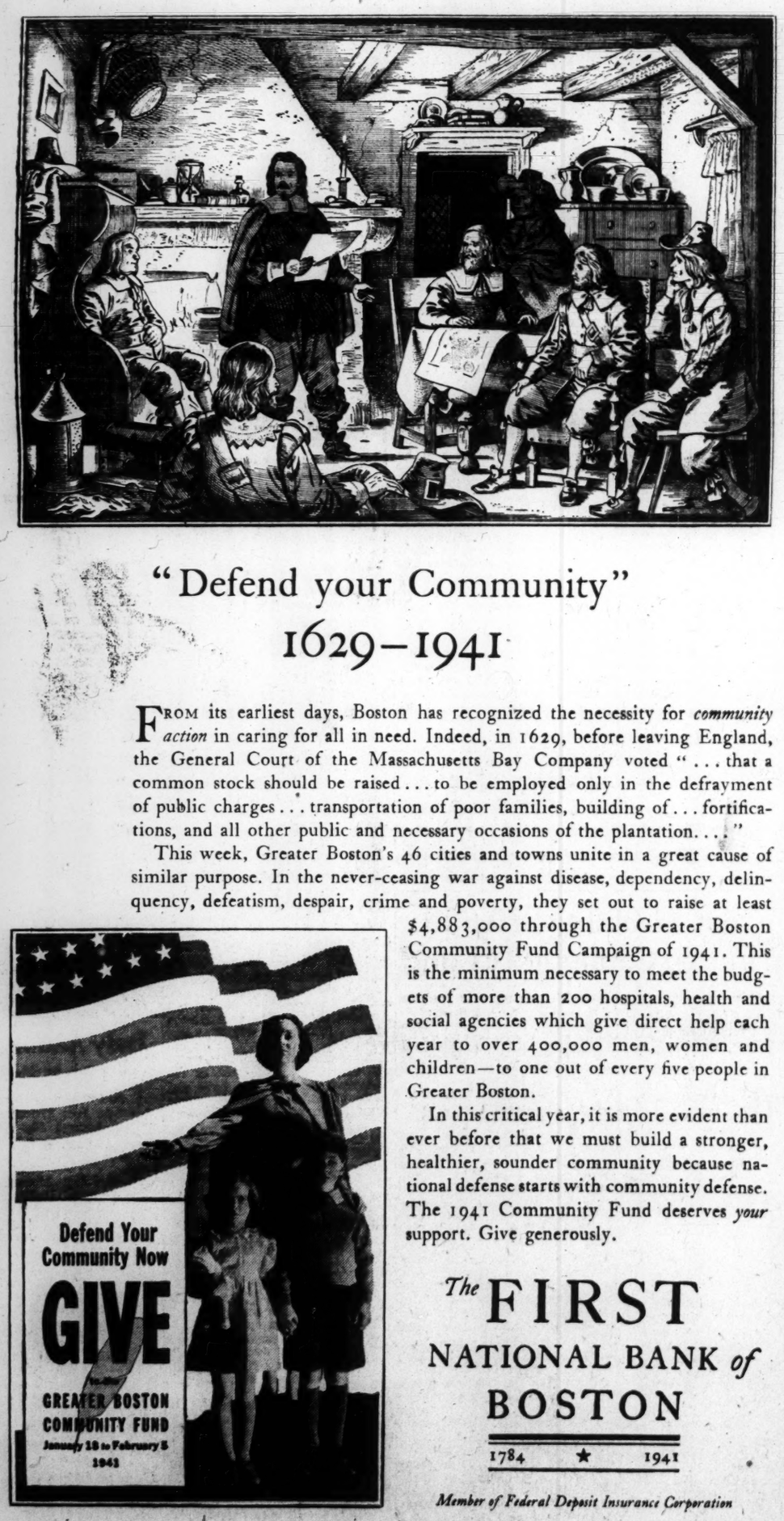

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This week, Greater Boston's 46 cities and towns unite in a great cause of similar purpose. In the never-ceasing war against disease, dependency, delinquency, defeatism, despair, crime and poverty, they set out to raise at least $4,883,000 through the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1941. This is the minimum necessary to meet the budgets of more than 200 hospitals, health and social agencies which give direct help each year to over 400,000 men, women and children—to one out of every five people in Greater Boston.

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Fund for 200 Cargo Ships Backed by Committee's Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended an emergency appropriation of $313,500,000 to build 200 new cargo ships to meet the threat of a world shipping shortage caused by submarine and air attacks.

President Roosevelt has said the need was urgent.

The money would be turned over to the Maritime Commission which already has begun preliminary work on the program with $500,000 from the President's emergency fund and a contract authorization of $36,500,000.

Of a simplified uniform design, the new ships would cost a total of $350,000,000, including administrative expense and $36,000,000 for new facilities to build them.

Two Years to Complete

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, told the Committee during testimony made public today that it was estimated the first of the new ships would be completed 11 months after the contract is let and that the total program would be finished in 24 months.

Asserting that the sinking of merchantmen by German submarine and air attacks was the principal reason for the new program, Admiral Land testified that another major reason was the resultant exhaustion of this country's reserve of merchant ships

"We are at the bottom of the last page so far as the reserve fleet is concerned," Admiral Land said.

He told the Committee that as of Jan. 1, a total of 1,371 ships had been sunk since the start of the current war, 633 of which were British vessels.

Repair Plant Damaged

In response to questions, Admiral Land said air raid damage to Britain's shipbuilding facilities had been "comparatively meager and comparatively mild, as far as is known." He said, however, damage to repair plants particularly around Dover and Portland and other channel ports had been heavier.

He said the most serious handicap to British shipping was the necessity for operating under the convoy system with the resultant loss in speed and efficiency.

Asked whether there would be a need for the ships if the war ended soon, Admiral Land said:

"We would not be building these ships if we thought the war would be stopped today."

The Admiral told the Committee that the departure of foreign ship flags from South America had enabled the United States to increase commerce on that Continent from 50 to 100 per cent, as well as in other parts of the world outside the black-out areas.

Changes in Fleet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary Frank Knox said today that with one possible exception all of the 50 destroyers traded to Great Britain for Naval bases were already "on the other side."

The possible exception, he told a press conference, was a warship which was damaged in a collision after it had been turned over to the British, and even this one "may be over there now."

In answer to a question at his press conference Mr. Knox said that it was untrue that the British were asking for American cruisers of the Wichita type—9,200 tons—and added that "as a matter of fact they are not asking for any of our ships," apparently referring to warships.

Command of the newly-created Atlantic Fleet will be vested in a full Admiral, Mr. Knox said, in announcing that Rear Admiral Ernest J. King would be promoted.

Admiral King was made Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet when it was established several weeks ago as one unit of the three-fleet navy. The other units are the United States Fleet and the Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral King's promotion will be effective about Feb. 1, Mr. Knox said, and two other changes which he described as "routine" will be effective at the same time.

Admiral Charles P. Snyder will be relieved from duty as Commander of the Battle Force to become a member of the General Board of the Navy. Vice-Admiral William S. Pye, Commander of battleships of the Battle Force, will succeed Admiral Snyder and continue his present rank of Vice-Admiral.

Engineers Told Of Obligations In Emergency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 22—The story of how engineers, called upon to speed up industrial machinery for national defense, often must "haul whole factories out of a slump of inactivity that had become habitual throughout the thirties," was told engineers at the Columbia University Club of Essex County, N. J., last night, by Dean Joseph W. Barker.

Augustin L. J. Queneau, metallurgist of the United States Steel Company, was awarded the Club's "Columbia Lion" for outstanding service and noteworthy achievement, after which Dean Barker contrasted the "almost pastoral picture" of peacetime engineering with the problems of industrial production in war time which must be met by the engineer "manning the ramparts formed by forge, lathe and drill press."

"Today," he said, "the hundreds of component parts of the war machine must be put into production—rapidly, and in enormous quantities. These are not all 'standard parts' by any means. Many of the tools are in the process of change and development. The engineer now has the extremely difficult task of stabilizing them into some sort of temporary standardization.

"Adjustments in organization mean retooling, realigning of production steps, unusual safety measures, reorganization of transportation and storage facilities, reorganization of technical staffs, and training of skilled craftsmen in large numbers.

"The preparation for national defense requires the production of a war machine, incomparable in size and complexity with any that has ever existed before.

'Modern conflict has been called 'total war,' and so it is involving the total populations of countries. In conflict, the engineer finds his responsibilities in every section of the mobilized forces—in the Army and Navy, and in the industrial forces."

She's the 'Maid of Cotton'

Wide World

Miss Alice Earle Beasley, La Grange, Tenn.

Selected to represent the South for 1941. She will make an air tour this spring visiting Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities in the interest of the cotton industry.

Knudsen Appeals for Governors' Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management today appealed to officials of the 48 States to take over two defense jobs—canvassing defense machine resources and preserving civilian morale.

He pleaded with Governors and other State officials assembled here for the general assembly of the Council of State Governments "to fall in line with the idea of keeping all our resources lined up," and to "keep our people enthusiastic and confident."

"If we have confidence and are willing to spend a little sweat for a year or so then we might save a little blood later on," he told them.

The Defense Production chief undertook primarily to interest State officials in the job of "farming out" defense subcontracts. Urging them to make surveys that will put prime contractors in touch with idle resources, Mr. Knudsen explained: "We don't want any junk. We don't want any empty buildings. But any machine tools that are lying idle may be of great service."

"Pipeline" to Washington

To aid in the "farming out" process, long used successfully in Germany, Mr. Knudsen revealed that he would soon set up a "direct pipeline" from state governors to Washington. He also disclosed plans for sending exhibits to the 14 regional procurement centers to educate the average American on "what a shell is, what a fuse is, and how much work goes into a machine gun."

"I don't care where this stuff goes," Mr. Knudsen explained at one point in his extemporaneous address. "All I want is to get enough of it to care for ourselves and for anyone else the President thinks we ought to help."

The machine tool industry, he described as "in reasonably fair shape," adding "in another three months we ought to have something real to show in the matter of quantities." He told of one airplane manufacturer, who finding defense demands "more than his mental ceiling would absorb," offered to let his motor be made any place the OPM might select. "That," commented Mr. Knudsen, "is patriotism of the highest sort."

Hillman Address Read

A prediction that the airplane industry will hire an additional 325,000 workers in the next eight months was made in an address prepared by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, and read in his absence by Isador Lubin, his executive assistant.

The military arm of the industry, if it is to deliver planes according to schedule, will have to double its present force in the next eight months and an additional 100,000 workers will be required by manufacturers of non-military aircraft, engines, accessories, and plants for which delivery schedules are not yet available, Mr. Hillman estimated.

Mr. Hillman reported that to date 241 potential industrial disputes in defense industries had been brought to his attention. Of this number only two resulted in appreciable stoppages, he said.

Growing health protection and social security needs growing out of the defense program were described to the Council at its defense session by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Economic Fifth Column

An address prepared by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and read to the State officials by Francis Biddle, Solicitor General, described "industrial espionage" as "the most effective foreign effort" in the United States.

Through this "economic fifth column" latest secrets of industry are discovered and efforts are made to slow up defense production by swaying business and labor, he reported.

The Attorney General at the same time revealed that a "formidable" list of German-controlled companies are refusing to allow unrestricted defense use of their patents and formulas in this country. He cited the case of one patent-holding company, jointly owned by Americans and Germans which, by refusing to license more than a single American firm to produce magnesium, has limited American production of that vital material to one fifteenth that of the German supply, though the resources in the United States are "unlimited."

Model defense acts recommended for passage by the 45 state legislatures meeting this year were described by Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland. The acts deal with organizations of state guards, control of explosives, interstate protection of public property, and prevention of sabotage.

U. S. Asks Exemption For Canning Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The War Department, explaining that it wanted to prevent skyrocketing prices for canned goods, today asked that the canning industry be granted a temporary exemption from the law requiring that overtime rates be paid to employees for work in excess of 40 hours a week on Government contracts.

The request for this exemption, which would have a four-to-six weeks' limit and apply only to plants canning perishables, was made to the public contracts division of the Labor Department, administrator of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law.

Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor both opposed the application on the ground that no shortage of labor existed and, therefore, hours of work should not be lengthened. A hearing was scheduled Jan. 27.

War Department officials declared that without the exemption, huge Army orders might send the prices soaring on canned perishables, both for the ordinary consumer and the Government. They said the canning of perishables was highly seasonal, requiring much overtime work, and that this fact already had been recognized by Wage-Hour Law exemptions.

Officials said that the Wage-Hour Law, which applies to workers in interstate commerce generally but is supplemented by the Walsh-Healey Act on Government contract work, provides for seasonal exemptions much longer than that proposed by the War Department. These exemptions may run as long as 28 weeks.

Rumor Reich Takes Food From Spain Is Not Proved

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 22 (AP)—German Ambassador von Stohrer has issued a statement saying he had offered cash awards for proof that needed foodstuffs are being sent from Spain to Germany, but that after six weeks nobody had won such a prize.

Ford Charged Favored in Orders For Trucks by Auto Union Head

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged today that the War Department had "favored" the Ford Motor Company at the expense of defense requirements in awarding contracts for the Army's new "midget" trucks.

"The War Department has not only favored the Ford Motor Company, many times violator of the Wagner Act, with rich defense contracts," the union head declared in a statement to newspapers. "It has also, at the request of the company, changed specifications in such a way to materially reduce the military value of cars ordered from Ford."

Mr. Thomas said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. would press for an immediate congressional investigation of the midget truck order, said to be worth $1,400,000, given to Ford.

Army specifications called for a truck to weigh not more than 2,000 pounds, Mr. Thomas asserted.

"Ford either could not, or did not desire to make such light cars," he said. "I am now informed that the Quartermaster Corps of the Army has changed the specifications so that a 2,160-pound car will be accepted. Originally the Army, I am informed, wished to have a 1,000-pound car—light enough to be lifted by a squad of men if necessary."

Mr. Thomas said two other companies, Willys-Overland and Bantam, had part of the War Department's midget truck contracts and "were ready to meet the specifications."

Bantam, however, "will have to wait five or six weeks for its axles," he charged, because "the Ford Company also maneuvered to get from Government sources priority on delivery of axles for these cars." The delay will prevent the Bantam Company from filling its order on the specified date, he added.

Junior Trade Chamber Award Given to Expert in Plastics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Winner of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for 1940 is Robert A. Boyer, 31, head of the Ford Motor Company research laboratory.

The award is given each year to the man of 35 years or younger who is considered to have made the greatest contribution to the Nation during the year.

Mr. Boyer has apparently revolutionized the manufacture of automobile bodies. At least, he has developed a new material for them—a plastic that is said to stand the blow of an ax without a mar, and not be damaged by minor traffic bumps. The material has 10 times as much impact as steel, and may prove much cheaper. Mass production of cars using Mr. Boyer's material will start in from one to three years, Henry Ford announced late in 1940.

Mr. Boyer's career holds out almost as much encouragement to boys as did the Horatio Alger books of a generation back. Not that Mr. Boyer ever "rose from the ranks" of newsboys or bootblacks, as did the Alger heroes. But he didn't go direct to college from high school. At Henry Ford's suggestion he went into the Ford River Rouge plant for a year's experience. (Mr. Boyer had met Mr. Ford at the famous Wayside Inn, where Mr. Boyer lived while attending high school at Framingham, Mass.)

He worked in all the main departments of the Ford plant, decided on a research career, and entered the main laboratory for a year. In 1930, Henry Ford built a new research laboratory and put young Mr. Boyer in charge. Since then he has sought out ways of putting farm crops to industrial uses. From this laboratory have come most of the famous Ford research developments — steering wheels and ornamental hardware from soybeans, for instance, and a way of making iron from low-grade ores and fabricating it into finished parts without melting or machining.

Mr. Boyer was chosen from a list of candidates by a committee of three impartial judges, not members of the United States Junior Chamber—A. N. Marquis, Editor of Who's Who in America; John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation, United States Department of Labor; and Felix B. Streyskmans, editor of the Future magazine.

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has a membership of 120,000 young men between 21 and 35, in 1,000 communities across the Nation.

Previous winners of the award—started in 1935—are: James V. Allred, Walt Disney, G. Lyle Belsley, Franklin M. Kreml, and Gov. Harold E. Stassen.

Voorhis Believes In Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A belief in advertising and "plenty of it" by national Representative Jerry Voorhis of California, despite his sponsorship of a bill in the last Congress which would have taxed advertising heavily, is revealed in a report to the Advertising Federation of America rendered by Charles E. Murphy, legal counsel of the Federation, based on a conference with Representative Voorhis in Washington.

In stating his position to Mr. Murphy, Representative Voorhis said that advertising is essential to free and open competition and that it is a useful weapon against monopoly. Mr. Murphy's report is released today to members of the Federation by Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Board of Federation, and Vice-President, General Motors Corporation.

The Federation's legislative committee is actively engaged in a study of the dangers and disadvantages of a general tax on advertising, it was declared by Mr. Garrett, in releasing the report of Mr. Murphy. The findings of this committee will be announced in the near future, he added.

Church Head Asks Prayer With Works

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP)—Bishop Henry St. George Tucker of New York, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, addressing the annual Los Angeles Church Federation Conference, declared:

"If we are going to engage in warfare . . . to carry the cause of Jesus Christ to victory, we must be willing to match the loyalty and devotion to a cause of persons supporting other causes. Prayer was never intended to be a substitute for our own efforts. If we pray for peace, don't let's offer prayers and then sit down believing that God will bring it to pass. . . .

"When we go forth with Christ . . . then the American church may do in this world such work for God that the last half of the 20th century will be as distinguished for the work of God as the first half was for the characteristics of the opposite."

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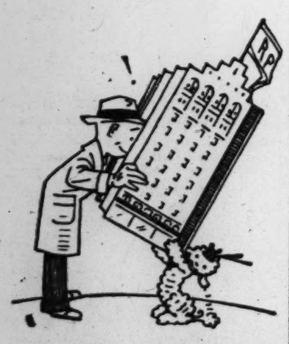

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"But, Roy, all the way home it was the same story. The Buick wormed through miles of city traffic . . . made numberless stops to inquire directions, purred along in sizzling heat that made my feet feel like two fried eggs, breezed over the Rockies at 9,000 elevation . . . and finally fairly stole home through the sinuous Columbia Gorge.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Biggest Store: British Food Ministry's

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Ministry of Food said today there was a shortage of milk in various parts of Britain because of transportation difficulties.

Daily meat ration of British home troops was reduced from 10 to eight ounces Jan. 6, War Minister H. D. R. Margesson disclosed.

The soldiers' bread ration will be cut from 12 to 10 ounces, and flour from 2¼ to two ounces daily effective Feb. 1, Mr. Margesson said.

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Britain's Minister of Food, is running the biggest store in the world.

He has roughly 45,000,000 customers and he alone buys for them £600,000,000 worth of food each year.

A nod from him can sweep an item from the shortened menus in mansion or cottage, or the restaurants of Piccadilly and the Strand.

His interests range from caviar to the meat that goes into the British bulldog's biscuits.

The nucleus of the Food Ministry existed as a humble department of the Board of Trade since December, 1936. A small band of experts under Henry French (now Sir Henry French, permanent Secretary of the Food Ministry), prepared for the necessary rationing of certain foods if war came. Approximately 80,000,000 ration books were printed with the dates left blank—to be filled in later. There still are blank pages in the ration books ready for what may be rationed later.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war, a separate Food Ministry was formed.

Most of the Ministry has been moved to Wales, where illustrated charts on such subjects as "the principal cuts of beef, mutton and lamb" hang on the walls of the big hotels in a one-time popular seaside resort.

A small shadow Ministry remains with the Minister of London, officials maintaining communication with Wales by telephone or teleprinter, saying "I want milk" or "give me meat" as they call for the advice of different sections.

Here are the main jobs the Food Ministry must do:

1. Buy more than 90 per sent of the nation's imported food. (What remains is imported through independent traders under Government license.)

2. Eliminate competition between rival wholesalers and retailers and induce them to conclude "mutual assistance pacts" among themselves.

3. Teach the English housewife to exercise rigid economy in her kitchen.

4. Hold adequate food stocks in safety against any sudden wartime emergency which causes breakdown in the storing or transport systems.

Businessman's Approach

As a former director of Lewis's, one of the big Liverpool stores Lord Woolton tackles his problem as a businessman.

"I have no political past and no political future," he is fond of saying in his quiet way. "I am just a businessman."

The question of storing food where it would be safe from enermy air attack was solved long before the heavy attacks of the Nazi Luftwaffe began.

Normally, food is stored at the docks, but now little remains in such vulnerable areas. Food is moved away to secret "buffer" depots well away from the coast. Some goods, such as sugar, can be stored almost indefinitely, but others, like bacon and butter, must be moved on quickly to consumers.

So far as possible, the transport of all these great stocks of foodstuffs is carried out by the existing trade organizations, trucks belonging to the big wholesalers trundling through the streets and out into country lane with big official labels on their windshields.

Small Depots for Emergency

In addition, there are more than 800 smaller depots covering every corner of the country. Each draws its supplies from the bigger warehouses.

These small emergency depots can supply their own area with margarine, flour, sugar, fats and canned goods for a reasonble period in case any of the ports becomes cut off from their part of the country.

Wherever possible, grocers, butchers, dairymen and bakers have been induced to sink their peacetime business differences and band together in face of the common enemy. They form co-operative groups—half a dozen or so together. If any one store in the group is bombed and knocked out of business, its customers are automatically transferred to the others. The blitzed shopkeeper can draw on the others for supplies, he keeps the good will of his customers—and the customers get their food.

The problem of getting milk to London and the other big cities has been solved in a novel way. London alone takes one-fifth of the entire country's supply and this is brought in daily from over a wide area. If the railroads by which it is transported are bombed, the Food Ministry rushes special road-tankers with a mobile pumping plant to the scene and pumps the milk from the rail-tanks for transport by road.

Casualties' Milk Shared

If one of the London bottling depots is knocked out, the other depots share out the milk that would have come to the bombed one.

Smithfield, London's large meat market, has been decentralized into about 30 depots all around the metropolis. It was a wise precaution, since the market has been bombed severely—without effect to London's meat supply.

Billingsgate, the fish market, still does business, but on a reduced scale. There is less fish available, since the Admiralty has taken over most of the fishing trawlers and often those which remain cannot put to sea without escort because of danger from Axis bombs or mines.

At the flower and vegetable market of Covent Garden, where Nell Gwynne once ran barefoot selling orahges, it is "business as usual." But oranges, lemons, onions and bananas all are very scarce.

Three Groups of Food

At Leadenhall, the poultry market, turkeys and chickens are unrationed and selling well.

The general food position, official sources say, is that there is sufficient for everyone to remain in good health.

Officially food is divided into three categories — body-building food (milk, eggs, cheese, meat, fish); energy-providing food (potatoes, oatmeal, bread and flour, rice, sago, sugar, honey, dried fruits, cheese, butter or margarine, dripping, suet and lard, bacon and ham), and protective foods (milk, cheese, butter or margarine, eggs, liver, herrings, salmon, green vegetables and salads, potatoes, tomatoes fruit fresh or canned, carrots and canned vegetables).

It is on the most essential of these that Britain's available shipping space will be concentrated throughout the winter months.

"Canned fruit is very nice," Lord Woolton says, "and I hardly know how to do without it myself. But I cannot use shipping space to import water. That is more or less what canned fruit amounts to."

The Food Minister and his permanent Secretary encourages housewives to write to them about their troubles, and their daily mailbag is one of the biggest in London.

Lord Woolton replies with the issue of special wartime cookery books, containing recipes for making a little go a long way, or using as substitutes unrationed foods. Advertising in the newspapers give many a handy hint to the harassed housewife.

Advice of Experts

And in giving these hints, the Minister has the constant advice of Prof. Jack Cecil Drummond, formerly professor of biochemistry at London University, who toured all the countries of Europe for the Rockefeller Foundation to study problems of nutrition.

So the Ministry's policy is directed with due regard to the necessity of vitamins and calories, the chemistry of food and the chemistry of the human body.

In the provinces, the food problem is controlled by 18 divisional food offices, which in turn control more than 1,600 executive food offices. For a long time, these offices found themselves overprepared for an aerial war which did not happen.

Then came the big raids on London, Coventry, Southampton, Bristol, Liverpool. In each case the Food Ministry came through with flying colors.

After Nazi bombers had pounded Coventry, an urgent call went out for bread to feed survivors who had lost their homes and could not buy from the usual stores. Telephones buzzed and the food organization got to work. Within five hours 65,000 loaves of bread had been delivered.

Community kitchens provided hot meals for 2,000 persons an hour. [In London 60,000 are being fed in this way every day.]

These are just sidelights on a business peer's task in running the largest store in the world.

Onion Brings $12.42 At Auction for War

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 21

An onion auctioned at a football match brought $12.42 for the Sheffield War Fund.

Onions, very scarce now, have a controlled price of about 10 cents a pound.

The Food Line of a Nation at War

© Fox; Wide World

England Counts Its Calories as Wartime Measure

Top: London housewives gather around a London County Council van to watch a cookery demonstration. The vans are driven into the courtyards of blocks of flats. Lower left: Lord Woolton, Minister of Food in the British Cabinet. Lower right: A London housewife presents her ration card for her share of butter on first day of rationing of that commodity. Passed by British censor.

Duce's Army Passing Under Nazi Control?

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports emanating from Rome to the effect that the Axis Powers have agreed to unity of command must be taken seriously if only for the fact that unified command means everything to the Axis in its present situation.

Aside from the serious loss of Axis power and prestige caused by Premier Mussolini's Mediterranean muddle and the pricking of Italy's military and naval bubble, plain common sense dictates such policy.

There remain grounds for speculation as to the form of this control German military leaders have consistently condemned the idea of joint control. The only alternative to this would be complete German domination.

How this domination may be carried out, and how an unwilling Italy may be forced to continue the fight are problems the solving of which may now be well under way.

For several weeks there has been an infiltration of German Gestapo personnel and so-called "technicians" into north Italy under cover of the smoke screen of German military activity in the Balkans.

German air forces are known to have flown into Sicily, and other "token" military support has seemingly been transported to Albania.

Man Power Available

The next step might be the taking over of the command and staff functions down to and including divisional commanders, supported by secret police who would be in position to stamp out mercilessly any defection on the part of the Italians.

It would not be the first time shaky troops have been impelled to sacrifice themselves on the battlefield by the knowledge of more certain death awaiting them should they hesitate.

It must not be forgotten that Italy has at least the man-power and the material of a sizeable modern army despite the loss of a full eighth of her mobile forces. The stiffening of Italian resistance in Albania may be taken as evidence of initiation of this program.

In considering the potentialities to Germany of such domination of her partner, what is going on today in Rumania must not be overlooked.

Whether or not the disturbances there are the result of the acts of German agents or are of Rumanian origin is immaterial. Control of what remains of Rumania is, or in a few hours is likely to be, in German hands.

Germany's Alternatives

German troops dominate the north bank of the Danube from the iron gates in the Carpathians to the Black Sea, and the Danube is a splendid natural barrier.

Germany can spare sufficient troops to handle the country and to maintain defensive positions on the Danube against threats from the south, and on the Pruth against possible Russian threats from Bessarabia.

That Germany can spare sufficient force to organize and launch a Balkan offensive from Rumania is another question. It would seem that such a move would be indication of indefinite deferment of the main objective—the crushing of Britain. At best it would be a division of force, and the assumption of the obligation of a multi-front war, with the gain very small in proportion to the effort expended.

If we assume, however, that Germany is in Rumania to defend a flank against the Soviet, as well as to intimidate Bulgaria and Turkey, while she uses Italian manpower and matériel to carry out what Signor Mussolini so unwisely started, we arrive at a resumption of Axis offensive in the Mediterranean area without surrender of the main German objective—Britain.

German Domination Examined

As pointed out on previous occasions by this writer, the pathway to Greece lies through Yugoslavia, up the Morava Valley. The northern gateways to this are the Pear Tree Pass, from Italy through the Julian Alps into the Save Valley, and the Danubian Valley in Hungary, converging at Belgrade.

Herr Hitler had no reason to invade Greece; that was Signor Mussolini's particular blunder. It is now a fait accompli, with disastrous results. Italy's African empire is melting apace. There remains only to pick up the pieces.

Even the far-fetched possibility of a British landing in Sicily may be envisaged. Hence Italy must be forced to pull her weight in the boat at least on the Continental mainland. Perhaps an invasion of Yugoslavia is too much to expect. An Italian Navy and air force run by Germans could be expected to maintain control of the Adriatic, however, while a German-run Italian Army attacked the Greeks and made invasion of the boot-heel of Sicily by Britain an impracticable dream.

The success of such German domination of Italy's military strength would well repay the comparatively small effort expended. It would coincide with Herr Hitler's past policy of the limited objective. It would, to some extent, blunt the edge of the British successes in Africa, seemingly already conceded by the Axis since air attacks have been made on the Suez Canal.

Of this much we may be sure: Herr Hitler, with one heel on the Pyrenees and the other on the Carpathians and the lower Danube, with all the paths of conquest in between lying under his control, has mended his back-fence. He is in position to make full demands of Premier Mussolini and one must presume that he has made good use of his power.

Australian Troops —Canadian Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada and Australia are co-operating in giving all possible aid to Britain in the war, said Sir Robert Garran, former Australian Solicitor General, in an address here. Australian troops, he said, were riding in Canadian-built trucks in the campaign in Libya.

Australia, he went on, planned a volunteer expeditionary force of 80,000 and a home force of 250,000, who would be called up for three months of compulsory training. The present attitude of Japan made it necessary to keep a strong force at home, he declared.

In the last war, he said, Australia was unable to furnish her own soldiers with the necessary equipment. Today tanks, rifles, small arms, machine guns and depth charges are all being manufactured in the Commonwealth.

Irish Bread

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—The war-born problem of food supplies for Eire was brought home by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's appeal to housewives to use potatoes and oatmeal instead of bread and the disclosure before Parliament that nine ships of Irish registry have been sunk thus far.

The Prime Minister said there was no need for panic, but asserted, "we are in a war situation and will be affected as much as people at war.

"This war is only beginning, as far as one can see, and greater hardships will be inflicted on every country."

Sean Lemass, Eire Minister of Supply, disclosed the shipping losses during a Paliamentary debate, but details were not supplied.

In Eire's Parliamentary discussion, John McIntee, Minister of Industry and Commerce, said most cargoes coming to Ireland were in chartered neutral ships and that the British had been helpful in the early stages of the war. Now, he warned, Eire will be compelled to rely on her own resources.

Frank Aiken, Minister for Defense Co-ordination, declared he preferred to give the price of 30 ships (possibly $24,000,000) as extra pay to farmers to produce more wheat.

Seized Three Times

VICHY, France, Jan. 22 (AP)—After a voyage of nearly three months in which they said they were seized three times by British vessels, 300 demobilized French sailors and officers reached home today from the West Indies.

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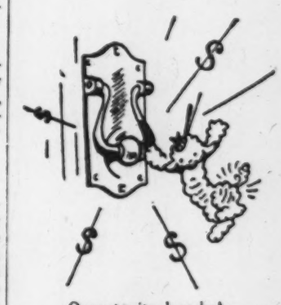

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Pétain Reply to Axis Key to Next War Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Pétain Government, as always since the armistice, is today on the eve of great events which never seem to happen—except the dramatic occasion of the dismissal and temporary imprisonment of Pierre Laval.

The two chief question marks now are:

1. Is Marshal Pétain going to be forced to take M. Laval back into the fold?

2. Is he going, willingly or unwillingly to aid the Axis in its attempts to close the Mediterranean narrows—between Sicily and Tunisia—to British shipping?

On both issues the indications are still too blurred to give a decisive answer.

It is thought quite likely that M. Laval soon will be readmitted to a Cabinet post. What is really important, however, is which Cabinet post. If he gets once more the portfolio of Foreign Affairs it would indicate a complete capitulation by Marshal Pétain.

Public Opposition

But this is thought unlikely, if only for the reason that the Marshal is understood to feel that French public opinion wouldn't stand for it.

The same applies to willing French participation in Reichsführer Hitler's new efforts to wrest command of the Mediterranean from Britain.

The French Navy, as indicated in inspired messages from Vichy Jan. 21, would not stand for it.

At the same time it is generally believed that Marshal Pétain still is not convinced that Germany is not going to win the war in the end. He is therefore, doing his utmost to avoid getting further than he can help in Herr Hitler's bad books.

In fact, he is playing his cards with considerable skill both against Herr Hitler and against Britain.

To the former he pleads his inability to help owing to a force majeure, as represented by the British Navy, and warns Germany the French Fleet and the North African Empire might join the British if he is pressed too far.

Marshal Pétain's strongest card is his stand on the basis of "legality," namely the terms of the Wiesbaden agreement. This catches Herr Hitler on his weakest spot, since the Führer always has emphasized his stand on the grounds of legality, despite the strange manner in which he nad secured signatures to various treaties, taking time to circumvent and obtain so-called mutual understanding when opposed.

French Fleet in Doubt

Another view in reliable circles here is that Admiral Jean Darlan, the Naval Minister, despite the Oran incident, now is definitely against M. Laval and will not yield the French Fleet under any conditions, even though Marshal Pétain should be compelled to yield.

Conversely Marshal Pétain is also skilfully playing off the British and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free France leader.

In this connection, the efforts of the freighter Mendoza to run the British blockade in South America with food for France, has been ascribed here to the deliberate intention of giving Britain the reputation, in the eyes of French public opinion, of a heartless monster intent on causing suffering to the French people. Whether the latter will be deceived, seeing that the Germans despoiled them, is doubtful.

Taking into consideration all available facts—and there are not many to go on—the British expect Marshal Pétain to continue to play for time. They look for a really strong effort on Herr Hitler's part to close the gap between Sicily and Tunisia and do not even exclude the possibility of a surprise landing by the Germans in the French North African protectorate.

The decisive stage of war is expected soon in this area following the recent reported meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, at which, according to the Rome radio, a unity of command—which means, in effect, the Germanification of Italy's war machine—was one of the chief decisions.

A Roadside Stand in the Sands

Wide World

It's a Long Way From Tipperary

British troops serving in the campaign against the Italians in Africa get cool drinks from earthen water vessels, called goolahs, at their camp in the Egyptian desert. Far from the British Isles, and Australia and New Zealand, the troops of the Empire have won notable victories.

Greek Hope of Quick Victory Fades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 22—Formulation by the Axis of a common-action policy in the Mediterranean and Balkans destroys the last hopes in some Greek quarters that the Greco-Italian War could be localized. It ends any hope that Greek military success in Albania would culminate in a satisfactory separate peace with Italy at some early date.

Henceforth all Greeks know that they are "in for the duration" and that their ultimate fate cannot be decided in Albania. Like the rest of Europe and the world, their future hinges on the outcome of the great war. They conquer or fall with Britain.

To many of them this realization has come as something of a shock. The war was forced upon a neutral Greece in the first place by Italy's unprovoked aggression. The Greeks were defending their national honor and independence. It was a purely patriotic issue not obscured or diluted by other considerations.

In fighting Italy, Greece automatically became Britain's ally. People gladly accepted this for there had long been strong bonds of sympathy with Britain just as there had been little friendship with the Italians.

Respect for Germany

But from the Greek standpoint to become involved with Germany was another matter. For while there was no widespread German sympathy, there was considerable respect for German efficiency and military prowess.

Throughout the earlier period of the war, Greece had carried on a large and growing trade with the Reich—most of the arms and equipment with which the Greeks beat the Italians back into Albania were obtained from Germany in exchange for tobacco and minerals. While Greece regarded Italy as its bitterest enemy, Germany was yet too far off for Greece to feel directly threatened by German expansion.

That is why the Greeks, in the initial period of their war, treated Germany with kid gloves.

The Germans, for their part, in the past always had capitalized on the unpopularity of Italians in Greece and confidentially had disassociated themselves from Italy's anti-Greek action before hostilities began.

The German military attaché in Athens decried the Italian attack as "the rankest folly" even after the war.

Contracts Canceled

There are good grounds for believing that the Duce went ahead in Greece largely "on his own," presenting Germany with a virtual fait accompli.

In the early days there were even persistent rumors of German mediation. A curious situation thus arose in which ostensibly normal relations continued between Greece and Germany although each was at war with the other's close ally.

This appearance was deceptive. Actually, as soon as the Greco-Italian War started, Germans, on Italy's request, canceled contracts for deliveries of munitions, arms, trucks, motorcars, and other items that might aid Greece's war efforts and all trade between the two countries gradually dwindled away. Then, although the Germans had laughed at Signor Mussolini's predicament along with everyone else, they presently realized their own prestige and strategic position was being affected. At length, Germany decided to come to Italy's assistance.

So far there has been no confirmed instance of Germans directly participating in hostilities against Greece, but it is obvious that no one can fence off the Greco-Italian War from the struggle in the Mediterranean as a whole. So today, German forces in the area must be used against objectives on Greek territory.

Showdown Expected

When this happens, the fiction of "normal relations" will be destroyed.

Meanwhile, however, a German Legation continues to exist and function in Athens and to enjoy all the privileges of diplomatic immunity while German Stuka bombers attack convoys bound for Greece in the Mediterranean and the bombing of shipping in Piraeus Harbor is in full view.

At the same time, the streets and cafes are thronged with young British officers, soldiers, fliers, and naval men whose discretion is not always the better part of their valor. Under the circumstances, it is not hard to imagine how well-trained members of the German foreign service put in their time despite the Greeks' efficient system of counter espionage.

The fact that Germany is coming out into the open in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, while it complicates the immediate strategic situation for the Allies, will at least clear the air and bring the issues of the war into bold relief. It is hard to see how this can harm the Allies in the long run.

Greeks Claim Gain

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Italian "Julia" Division suffered such severe losses in recent engagements it was compelled to withdraw from the Albanian front, a Greek Government spokesman declared last night.

The spokesman did not specify the localities in which the fighting occurred. He said, however, that "the whole region we occupied has been completely cleaned up and all enemy resistance overcome."

[Reports from the Yugoslav border town of Struga said 18 fresh divisions of Italian troops had moved into Albania within the past week and were massed behind lines being fortified in preparation for a new stand.]

Meanwhile Britain's Royal Air Force reported a heavy raid on Italian Military buildings and railway communications in Elbasan, Central Albania.

The Greeks said the advance in the Tepeleni sector was coupled with new gains on the northern front, where lively fighting was reported after a recent weather-enforced stalemate.

Churchill Links Labor Draft and Invasion Plan

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill indicated today that Britain's plan for an invasion of the European Continent was an impelling reason for the Government's preparations to conscript labor.

He referred to the need of supplying "an army that could be taken overseas . . . with all it would require for continuous action against the Germans" and said plants to meet this need were "just beginning to come into production."

Therefore an "intense demand on the man and woman power of the country" could not be avoided in the next six months, the Prime Minister said. The plan to register labor was announced by the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, yesterday.

"Counting the Home Guard, we will have 4,000,000 armed and uniformed men who will all play a part in the defense of our hearths and homes," Mr. Churchill declared.

World War Surpassed

The Prime Minister observed that "an army that could be taken overseas in the form of military units" would be measured by different standards from those at home.

"All sorts of factories were set up to provide this army with all it would require in continuous action against the Germans," he said.

Most of the new plants, he continued, are "just beginning to come into production," and, in 16 months of war thus far, the Nation has surpassed by 100,000 workers the number employed in war industries in 48 months of the World War.

Now after 16 months of war, Mr. Churchill said, "between the greatest states armed with the most deadly weapons not more than 60,000 British folk—nearly half of whom are civilians—have lost their lives in enemy action."

In the coming six months, he said, "We shall, for the first time, have an intense demand on the man and woman power of this country."

Stringent Months Ahead

"This," he continued, "was the reason for the far-reaching declaration of which the Minister of Labor (Mr. Ernest Bevin) apprised the country and the House yesterday.

"Now is the time when the full war effort will come to be realized.

"I look forward to very considerable combing and scraping in the Air Force and in the Army . . . to reduce their demands upon the man-power market as far as possible during the coming stringent months so that we may be able to man the new factories and shipyards and till the new fields which are coming into production.

"Our Army is growing in strength, efficiency, and equipment, but it is the munition factories and agriculture which, in the next six months, will make the chief demand on the man power of our country.

"This great Nation is getting into its war stride, but the future contains no evidence which would justify lassitude, despondency, or despair."

Must Keep Jobs

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Following yesterday's announcement that Britain has decided to put into effect its power to draft men and women for service in war factories, further drastic changes which will affect Britons at war are disclosed.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, disclosed that employers no longer will be allowed to discharge men, except for misconduct, in vital industries.

Workers in those industries will be forbidden to leave their jobs without the Government's permission.

Draft ages for the army shortly are to be broadened—lowered from 20 years to 19 and raised one or more year above the present top limit of 36.

The registering of potential workers for war production service was characterized by Mr. Bevin as designed to furnish a "permanent mobile labor force."

"Many women who, in normal circumstances, would not take employment," will be called into munitions and aircraft factories, he said, and "as more men are called up for the forces, industry will have to absorb women far more than it is doing."

Italian Prisoners and Booty Removed Safely by British

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced tonight that ships of the British Mediterranean fleet, co-operating with the land and air forces in the Libyan campaign, had removed 54,000 Italian prisoners and huge supplies of war booty from the North African war theater.

This work, as well as the job of keeping British troops supplied with large quantities of stores and water during part of the operations, was carried out without loss, the Admiralty said.

A British destroyer recently captured two 400-ton Italian motor schooners off the Libyan coast without a fight, it was disclosed today.

The schooners, carrying light guns, were identified as the Maria Giovanna and the Tiberio. Both were used in carrying war supplies between Bardia and Tobruk.

Meanwhile the Italians were said to be still defending the western sector of Tobruk.

The main assault on Tobruk and its 30,000 defenders, frontline dispatches said, was launched from the east. While other British forces hammered at the rest of the lines, British and Australian troops were said to have battered their way through the defense rings, then thrust right, left and forward in a fanwise operation.

In the first day of the grand assault on Tobruk the British said some of the Italians laid down their arms, leaving the remainder hemmed in without hope of escape.

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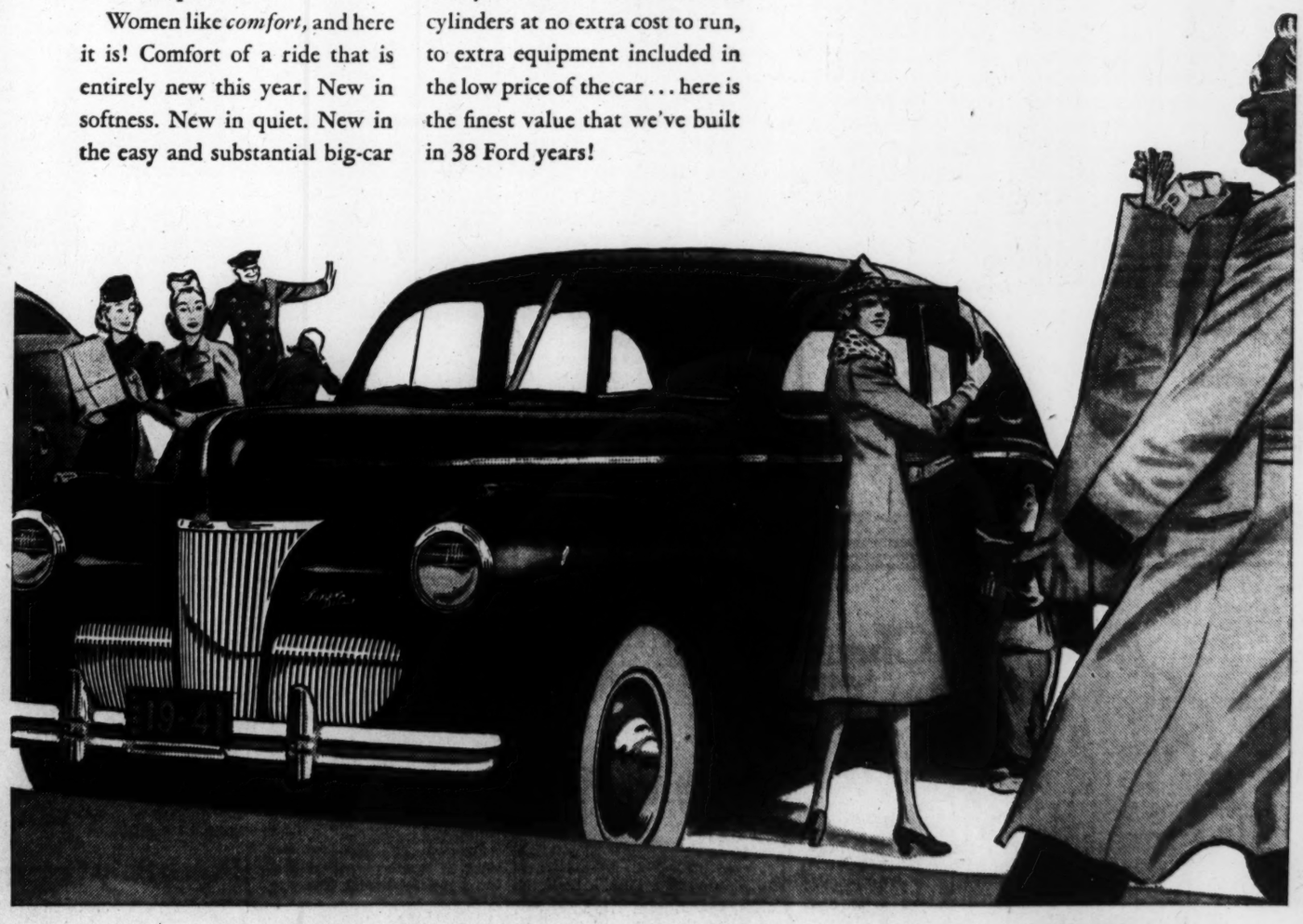

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Lifting of Soviet Embargo Move for 'Diplomatic Balance'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lifting of the United States' "moral embargo" on Soviet Russia is seen as a continuation of attempts to hold a diplomatic balance in Soviet relations to the western powers.

The latest action is affected by two parallel pressures. On one hand the United States has sought to further the Allied cause by concessions which would tend to keep Russia from swinging too far into the German orbit. Realizing this, Russia has seized the opportunity to bargain for extension of diminished United States trade.

During the seven years since the Government of the United States in November, 1933, extended recognition to the Soviet Union, relations between the two nations have been on a vacillating basis.

Seeking to establish "normal and friendly" relations with one of the world's largest nations, United States recognition was based upon agreements formally outlined by the then Soviet Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinoff, pledging Russia not to interfere in United States affairs, to give Americans in Russia complete religious freedom, and to discuss claims and counterclaims.

Repeated Formal Protests

Charges that Russia has openly and covertly refused to live up to these agreements have, throughout the period of relations, resulted in repeated formal protests from the United States Government as well as a marked cooling of official and public opinion toward the Soviet Union.

The first evidence that relations between the Soviet and the United States might run into snags was provided in discussions in 1934 and 1935 over the settlement of public and private debts owed Americans. After more than a year of unsuccessful negotiation, Secretary of State Cordell Hull released a statement announcing Russia's refusal to accept terms offered by the United States, and the consequent practical breakdown of negotiations. The Secretary's statement listed compromise terms which were offered to the Soviet Union in an effort to bring about an agreement. Russia refused the American offer, and declined to make any counter offer.

An even more serious breach in relations between the two countries took place over the continuance of Communist activities in the United States. Although the Litvinoff agreements had stipulated that Russia would not interfere in internal affairs of the United States, a meeting in Moscow in August, 1935, was held by the Communist Internationale, at which delegates from the United States joined in adoption of a policy recommending activities in the United States.

Soviet Promise Disregarded

In reply to a protest from the United States, the Soviet Union indicated its intention of disregarding its promise to "prevent" such activities.

Secretary of State Hull, speaking for the Government, declared the Soviet answer had "struck a severe blow at the fabric of friendly relations between the two nations."

No less disturbing to both the United States Government and the American people have been repeated demonstrations of the Soviet's intention to disregard its pledge to extend the same legal protection to citizens of the United States. The Soviet Government was to adhere to the principle that an American Consulate should be notified of the arrest of a United States citizen three days after the arrest took place, while Consulates were to be granted permission to visit any United States citizens under Soviet arrest.

A number of examples of allegedly unfair treatment of United States citizens in the Soviet Union were climaxed by the arrest in December, 1937, of Mrs. Robinson Rubens, an American found to be traveling in Russia on a fraudulent passport. The American embassy was not notified of the arrest for several weeks, and demands that a member of the Embassy staff be allowed to visit Mrs. Rubens were met with the Soviet denial of any knowledge of her whereabouts.

Envoys Withdrawn

The American Embassy was unable to get an immediate trial or obtain within any reasonable time her release from prison.

These periods of tense relations between the two nations were frequently reflected in the temporary withdrawal of envoys belonging to the two states. Thus in 1938 when the United States failed in negotiations with the Soviet Union over outstanding claims, there was a period of nine months during which the post of American Ambassador to Moscow was allowed to remain vacant.

Anti-Soviet feeling in the United States, often aired in protests by Republican oppositionists against U. S. recognition of the Soviet Republic, reached another peak of intensity when Russia on Nov. 30, 1939, invaded Finland and began unrestricted bombings of civilian populations.

After Russia had ignored a protest by President Roosevelt against such "inhuman barbarism" the President issued a declaration placing a moral embargo on trade with the Soviet.

Friendlier Relations Sought

Secretary of State Hull, answering formally a request from Congress in February 1940 for information as to whether Russia had lived up to the Litvinoff Agreements, stated:

"During the years which have elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, this Government has had ground to believe that the Soviet Government was not fully living up to the obligations undertaken. . . ."

However, recent conversations between the United States State Department, and Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky together with recent U. S. action in chartering two ships to Russia for transporting American products to Siberia, have been taken as evidence that new attempts to establish friendlier relations with the Soviet were still being made.

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The Latin-American Way in Chicago

Impending Break Is to Cement Inter-Continental Relations

Children of the Nathan Hale School in Chicago play piñata, a Latin-American game, at a meeting of their Pan-American Club. When the blindfolded boy broke the suspended pot, presents for the children fell out. The children correspond with others in South America.

Children Promote Pan-American Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Small children and just ordinary folks, no less than diplomats, have their part in promoting the Good Neighbor policy with Latin America, believes Dr. Ernst Schwarz, director of the Pan-American Forum with headquarters at the Central Y. M. C. A. College here.

That's why he thinks indispensable ground work is being laid by exchanges of gifts and letters between groups of children and of older persons in the two continents, as carried on under the Forum's auspices.

Rural boys and girls in Cascorro, Cuba, for example, think of Americans with greater understanding and friendliness now as a result of their contacts with boys and girls of Nathan Hale School, in Chicago, and with Dr. Schwarz himself, who visited them. These Cuban youngsters, many miles from a railroad, received a box of carefully packed gifts from the Pan-American Club of the Hale School. There were stamps, and pictures of Chicago, and a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and other things the Chicago children felt sure the Cuban children would like.

U. S. Flags Greet Director

Forty small American flags were also sent to this school by the Forum, and the Cascorro youngsters accepted them in a ceremony arranged to coincide with Dr. Schwarz's visit. The director of the Forum had met a teacher of this school at a conference of educators and accepted her invitation to visit it. He was impressed with the eagerness of the small Cubans, as well as of their teachers, to learn more about their North American neighbors.

As for the children of the Hale school who sent the gifts, they, too, are keenly interested in their correspondents at Cascorro who have sent presents to them. This holiday season 400 or so Hale School youngsters staged a party in the Latin-American style. The Chicago boys and girls played the game of piñata with the enthusiasm of little Latin-Americans. The pot containing presents was suspended, and a blind-folded boy was called on to break the pot and let the presents fall into the waiting hands of companions.

What has such childish activity to do with promoting good relations between the countries of this hemisphere? A great deal, Dr. Schwarz believes. Totalitarian countries, he points, out, recognize the importance of indoctrinating the youngest children in their own ideologies. Should not decomcracy give thought to helping youngsters form attitudes of friendliness and good will toward children of other lands and races? To this end, a great amount of activity is being stimulated from the headquarters of the Pan-American Forum here.

Material for Branches

Here, with the support of Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President of the Central Y. M. C. A. College and of the Forum, material to be used by local branches of the Forum is written and mineographed. Some of it, for use in this country, is written in English; the remainder, for Latin-American consumption, is in Spanish. All of it is aimed to promote mutual understanding among the countries.

From this center volunteer speakers are sent out in response to invitations from local groups. About 50 such lectures are given each month before all sorts of groups, schools, women's clubs, community forums and so on, all in the Chicago area. For groups too distant to receive speakers, the Forum supplies outlines of speeches and bibliographies.

Another activity is the mailing of American books to schools and study groups in Latin America. Dr. Schwarz, who visited a number of these countries last fall, found a dearth of books on the United States. One dollar in stamps sends eight pounds of literature, he estimates.

Situation in the Balkans

Continued from Page 1

mier made what seemed a strange speech in which Bulgarian neutrality was emphasized.

It was clear to political observers that some dramatic change had happened in the interval.

This is known to be Russia's disapproval of any interference with Bulgarian sovereignty on the grounds that that country came within the sphere of Russian influence as earlier agreed between Berlin and Moscow.

Even though the report that a secret agreement to this effect already existed cannot be confirmed here, it is significant that reliable sources here maintain that only after Germany had agreed not to move was the German-Russian trade agreement signed on Jan. 10.

These is other well-founded information supporting Russia's attitude in this matter. Thus the Comintern's last meeting at Moscow agreed upon these three significant points:

1. Support of the old doctrinaire point that the European war is a capitalist war, and therefore no concern of the Communists.
2. If Germany entered the Balkans which is recognized as a Soviet sphere of influence then the Soviet must fight.
3. Should the United States enter the war then Russia must also enter on the side of the democracies so as to come out on the victorious side.

The Comintern has long ceased to be a body expressing international opinion, being merely the mouthpiece of Joseph Stalin, and such resolution combined with the anti-German attack of George Dimitroff, General Secretary of the Comintern Executive Committee shows a lack of any genuine understanding between Germany and Russia.

Another not unimportant indication of Russo-German relations is the fact that the Russian request for the expulsion from Germany of the former Lithuanian Minister to Berlin has been ignored up to the present by the Nazis.

Bulgaria's determination to maintain its neutrality is also strengthened by the fact that Turkey weeks ago made known that the entry of German troops into Bulgaria would lead to Turkey's entry into the war, so that Ankara is giving Sofia all possible support in its resistance to Berlin.

[Theofficial Turkish wireless last night announced that a "great part of the Turkish Army" has been gathered in Thrace, European Turkey, "where it awaits any possible action."

The broadcaster said the Balkans can muster more than a hundred divisions in addition to the British forces.

Germany has about 16 divisions in Rumania, according to the latest Associated Press reports.]

Italian influence in Sofia, despite the fact that King Boris is married to a daughter of King Victor Emanuel, has been greatly reduced through Italy's difficulties, and the ensuing loss of prestige following the Albanian and Libyan defeats. Meanwhile Italy's setbacks have produced stronger confidence on the part of another neutral Balkan State—Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria's resolution has also received inspiration from the present visit of Col. William Donovan who is investigating conditions in Europe on behalf of Washington and who arrived at Sofia two days ago bearing a special message from President Roosevelt to King Boris.

Bulagria's policy, it should also be pointed out, is largely influenced by its own past bitter experiences. Both the Second Balkan War and the World War carry for that country the lesson that neutrality rather than entry into hostilities, especially if in opposition to other Balkan countries, bodes ill for future co-operation in that peninsula, upon which co-operation Bulgaria's future must depend.

Boothby Case Held Real Test Of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—The zealous watch which is being kept over the integrity of the British parliamentary system, in wartime as well as in peace, is demonstrated anew by the case of Mr. Robert Boothby who has been found guilty by a committee of fellow members of using his political position for private gain.

Mr. Boothby handed his resignation as Parliamentary Secretary for the Food Ministry to Prime Minister Winston Churchill after the Committee, in an extensive report, declared that he had a financial interest of about $96,000 in the realization of certain Czech assets in Britain.

Those persons in Britain who may feel that the Boothby case is trivial in comparison to the present momentous war issues are urged by sections of the press here to take a broader view and recognize how far-reaching is likely to be the significance of Britain's latest stand in upholding the true principles of democracy.

Linked to Peace Aims

The issues involved in the Boothby case are, in fact, seen as being connected with the whole question of the British peace aim. While Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons showed the inner War Cabinet once again is hesitating over a declaration of the British aim, findings of the committee of inquiry into Mr. Boothby's conduct seem to provide one of the most concrete pieces of evidence of the sort of fundamentals Britain will hold paramount in any plans for a new order.

It is recalled how this war has uncovered graft as one of the most powerful influences which have been undermining the democratic systems besides remaining one of the many contemptible characteristics of dictatorships. It is pointed out how widespread in Europe have been lapses, far graver than Mr. Boothby's, which have been committed daily with intent and impunity by men in the highest places.

Champion of Democracy

In contrast, it is claimed that the British method of handling the Boothby affair is an earnest of British fitness to stand as a champion of democracy. In the full heat of war, 10 Members of Parliament, representing three major political parties, have sat in judgment over a colleague who, as Parliamentary Secretary for the Food Ministry, already had made a good start up the ministerial ladder, who had been a close friend and vigorous supporter of the present Prime Minister as well as acting for three years as Mr. Churchill's parliamentary private secretary.

Nevertheless, it was Mr. Churchill himself who moved in Commons, Oct. 23, for the appointment of a select committee to examine Mr. Boothby's conduct—conduct which now has been found "contrary to usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the standards which Parliament is entitled to expect from its members."

Australia Pushes Cargo Fleet

MELBOURNE, Jan. 22 (Australian Associated Press)—Australian shipbuilding interests are drafting plans to insure continuity of skilled labor now employed with that needed on new construction.

The backbone of the proposed merchant ship construction will be 10,000-ton prefabricated freighters.

Naval building now under way and partly completed includes 50 800-ton antisubmarine patrol boats and three "tribal class" destroyers, one of which, the Arunta has already been launched.

The plan for building the 10,000-tonners includes the laying-down of 10 slipways. Each vessel will be standardized at 450 feet overall and 60-foot beam, with speed of 11 knots. Plates and other parts will be prefabricated in Queensland.

Construction time from keel-laying to launching is estimated at seven months, with another five weeks for fitting-out.

It was estimated that 30 cargo vessels of 10,000-tons would be turned out every two years.

Oil Strain on Axis

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sir Louis Beale, member of the British Purchasing Commission, said Jan. 20 that the British believed their blockade would seriously affect the German and Italian productive systems by the end of 1941.

He said in an address prepared for delivery before the midwinter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association that "the oil strain" on the Axis might be felt before that time.

"But hardly less significant," he said, "is the gradual undermining of the industrial, electric, and transport systems which by then will be becoming critical, together with the difficulties of maintaining ordered economic life in the occupied territories."

Dutch Ship Convoy

HONOLULU, Jan. 22 (AP)—Netherlands merchant vessels are crossing the Pacific, scene of recent sinkings by German surface raiders, under convoy of a Netherlands cruiser, it was disclosed upon the arrival here Jan. 20 of the Netherlands motor liner Bloemfontein.

Passengers said the cruiser escorted their ship for seven days of the 18-day voyage from Borneo The Bloemfontein, carrying what was described as a million-dollar cargo of rubber and copra, left the convoy to call at Honolulu for water before resuming her voyage to the United States.

Five other Netherlands merchantmen were in the convoy, including the 19,000-ton liner Marnix van St. Aldergonde, bound for Canada for transport duty. They were met by the cruiser in the vicinity of Macassar, Celebes, Netherlands Indies, and proceeded slowly. Morning and evening, an airplane from the cruiser made reconnoitering flights.

Embargo Little Aid as Yet

Continued from Page 1

opened its Consulate General at Vladivostok, the Far Eastern Siberian port which the war has transformed into one of the Soviet Union's most important points of entry. It is believed that the Consulate was reopened both as a friendly gesture and to serve as a "listening and seeing post" by which the United States could give a final check on the amount and type of American goods being landed at this terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Observers here point out that the lifting of the "moral embargo" does not automatically open to Russia the American market of those goods covered by the ban, since airplanes, airplane parts, the vital metals necessary to the manufacture of planes, as well as equipmnt, plans and processes for the manufacture of high-test aviation gasoline are now under export license control.

Thus Russia, in order to obtain the gods formerly banned, must not only compete for them in the open market but must also obtain government permission to take them from the country.

Different on Gasoline

As American airplane manufacturers are booked up for several years to come with American and British orders, it is not thought Russia will make any serious attempt to buy planes or plane parts here.

In regard to the equipment and patented processes necessary for the manufacture of aviation gasoline, however, the situation is not quite so clear. On July 31, 1940, President Roosevelt formally banned the export of American aviation gasoline to any point outside the Western Hemisphere.

Since this news is interpreted as designed both to protect American reserves and to reduce the supplies of those countries whose future relations to the European war are still in doubt, it is felt that the United States will be cautious about permitting Russia to obtain the equipment and knowledge essential to home production of aviation gasoline.

This caution on America's part is enhanced by reports that Russia's heavy purchases of American petroleum during the past months have released other stocks for expor to Germany. While such a situation exists, the United States is not likely to permit Russia to buy any great amount of aviation gasoline manufacturing equipment, it is held.

McReynolds

Continued from Page 1

urging of friends that he continue to serve.

So associates said he had remained on the court in order to cast his vote against New Deal Legislation that he considered unconstitutional and in the hope that another President than Mr. Roosevelt would appoint his successor.

"I will retain my apartment for the present," Justice McReynolds said. "I have kept in repair by old home at Elkton, Ky., and may, after a while, live there. Present conditions abroad will make it impossible for me to do any foreign traveling. I have a number of friends, and I know I will not be lonesome."

In recent years he has written only a small number of decisions, compared with the production of most of the other Justices. His opinions were straight to the point and usually were brief.

He frequently absented himself from court sessions, especially on Mondays when the tribunal met to deliver opinions only and did not hear arguments.

Justice McReynolds was noted for his plain-speaking and was usually ready with a caustic tongue to defend what he thought was right.

High Retired Army, Navy Men Of U. S. Back Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Unqualified endorsement of the fullest and quickest possible aid to Britain came today from eight of the Nation's highest ranking naval and army officers who, because retired, are freer to express their views.

Each of these officers is an outstanding military or naval expert and in sum their conclusions constitute an impressive verdict that all-out assistance to Britain is imperative in American interests.

There is no exception on the part of any of these authorities that the strongest assistance to Britain is the absolutely right thing for the United States to do and the consensus is that, while the prospect is critical in the extreme, there is still time to make that assistance decisive.

There is no form of aid to Britain contained in the lend-lease bill which any of these officers would hold back. Two of them, Brig. Gen. John J. Bradley and Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan say that the danger is so great that the United States should give active military assistance.

These views have been obtained by the United States News and appear in its current issue. The question which was asked was: "Will America's aid be in time to save Britain?"

It is with the permission of the United States News that The Christian Science Monitor republishes this symposium in detail.

Admiral William H. Standley (ret.), former Chief of Naval Operations: America's aid, if extended now, fully, openly and without limit or reservation, can still save Great Britain and so save America. Short of all our aid, including active co-operation of our existing naval resources with those of the British Commonwealth, the survival of the British Empire is a desperate gamble.

If Great Britain is defeated and her fleet surrendered, demobilized or destroyed, the United States will find it impossible to cope with the combined sea power of the Axis Powers. Thus, short of war, aid to Britain is a desperate gamble with America's security.

Maj. Gen. E. E. Booth (ret), former Chief of Staff: Yes, America's aid will be in time . . . she has taken all the enemy could give and has returned about as much as she had to take. In the spring of 1918, the situation in France was certainly as desperate as in England today. But with courage and determination the Allies held on until the arrival of sufficient re-enforcements to bring about a decisive victory.

Brig. Gen. John J. Bradley (Ret.), former Judge Advocate:

Planes, guns and other war material needed so badly by Great Britain should continue to be dispatched with all possible speed, and delivery assured. But that will inevitably fail to save Britain unless the United States lends, or better still, associates her fleet in actual aid before the knockout blow is given. Nothing else will save the United States from domination by the Nazis if the grand fleet of England falls into their power.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. (Ret.), former Chief of Staff, U. S. Fleet:

The critical period for Great Britain is in the next few months when Hitler will attempt to bomb Britain to her knees and then invade the British Isles. Our present aid to Britain is a distinct help to her, and there is scant time to step up our production and make this help more effective. Britain will have to depend to a considerable extent upon her own exertions to win. She is holding her own against Hitler and our help will be the straw that broke the camel's back.

Maj. Gen. William Crozier (Ret.), World War Chief of Ordnance:

There is a fair probability that the aid which America proposes to give Great Britain can be in time to prevent her defeat by Germany, provided the various supplies can be gotten across the ocean with reasonable promptness; but the rate at which the ships carrying these suplies have been sunk during recent months shows this promptness to be doubtful.

The dangerous threat is the starvation blockade. To meet this threat the obvious course for the United States is to employ such naval strength as may be necessary to insure that the supplies furnished shall reach the destination for which they are intended.

Brig. Gen. William P. Jackson (Ret.), former Inspector General:

Britain commands the seas. Appreciable help has already been given and one has the right to believe that this help will greatly increase, and, with British high morale, such aid will arrive in time to assist our ally to win the war.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan (Ret.), commander, 27th Division, A. E. F., 1917-19:

I do not believe material aid alone will save Britain. The issue is not a material one—the moral issue dominates, and calls for American action responsive to moral obligation. This means physical as well as financial support.

It means that only in this way, that is to say, by joining with Britain in the exercise of world police power to suppress a brutal insurrection against world law and order, can we first impair and then destroy the German morale. Morale is three-fourths of victory. Lack of morale is three-fourths of defeat.

Maj. Gen. G. V. H. Moseley (Ret.), Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, 1930-33:

No modern war was ever decided by a race in the production of munitions, and this war will be no exception. The two determining factors in war are, first, man power, and second, sea power.

Germany cannot be defeated unless her army is defeated. The British Empire cannot be destroyed so long as she can maintain her sea power.

The Italian Army and Navy were well equipped with modern munitions, but look at them in defeat today. Man is the deciding factor.

Donovan

Continued from Page 1

icy of advancing his country's claims by peaceful means alone. Hitherto he has been extremely successful.

Succeeds Without Warfare

Without firing a shot he has got rid of the more onerous clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly which imposed total disarmament, and has regained the Province of Southern Dobrudja.

But in the past two months there has been a constantly mounting pressure to force Bulgaria into war on the side of Germany.

In the face of strong opposition from his own high Army circles and with somewhat vacillating politicians, King Boris has held his head above water, but the increased pressure, combined with the conviction among many persons here that Germany was certain to win, and Bulgaria was therefore missing its golden opportunity, has made his task more and more difficult.

In such a condition of equilibrium Colonel Donovan's message may prove of great historic importance.

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The Christian Science Monitor
January 22, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

1941 Fashion Trends Indicate Styles Essentially American

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Forget Januury. This is spring."

With a wave of its sophisticated hand New York's Fashion Futures, presented by the Fashion Group, with the collaboration of the Fashion Originators' Guild, lifted the fashion world lightly over the winter weeks ahead into the verdant lush green of spring. And, we may as well admit at once, the Fashion Group believes in green—from the pale ice shades for evening through the whole gamut of bewitching shades straight up to aviation green as the smartest color for an American spring.

Fashion Futures, New York's most ambitious style showing since American designers have been on their own, turned the ballroom of the Hotel Astor into the setting for an 18-scene pageant in which some of the world's loveliest models showed town and country and evening clothes made by American designers. They not only did a practical job in showing American clothes. They indicated, in a very broad gesture, the thought, taste, and vision of many of the most talented people in the fashion business, designers and manufacturers who are setting a high standard for American fashion. They attempted in no sense to dictate styles. They know America too well to dictate. But with genuine sincerity they lifted up a standard.

Beige and Brown Stressed

In spite of the preference for green—beige and brown were also stressed consistently throughout the showing. These colors were the particular pets of the "career girls."

Democratic, even in so impressive a showing, and about as far away from prewar Paris openings as those nostalgic days now seem to American designers, New York's Fashion Futures show was not limited to the fabulous in clothes. It showed clothes from the most modest price brackets as well as from the highest. As Mayor La Guardia expressed it, "it's part of our bill of rights that every woman shall be able to wear a pretty dress."

The stores will not be featuring these lovely things until late in February. But why not begin turning over in your mind now some of the spring style points this voluminous showing indicated?

Shoulders Will Slope

SHOULDERS: Definitely feminine and appealing. Let them slope gently, and drop a trifle; but decidedly they must not droop. Don't think from this that shoulders are bereft of padding. There will be padding in plenty, but it will be judiciously placed, just below the shoulder, not on top. Some of the coats show dolman sleeves, bigger armholes, and bertha versions of collars—all part of the feminine shoulder trend.

COLORS: Next to shoulders, colors are the big news. Green spurts up to first place as the Fashion Group's spring choice. A bold, belted green coat chummed up with a soft willow-green suit with a harem skirt. A rhubarb green cape swung above a print dress.

Beige and brown pushed navy down the line a bit in popularity. One of the suits which drew decided applause was Philip Mangone's covert cloth in beige with slim skirt and hip-length jacket with back pleats.

But navy had its innings. Navy tailored suits emphasizing longer jackets and softer shoulders still held their place as backgrounds for dainty white lingerie accents.

Pursuit red was worn as an accent to pilot green. Tailored gabardine suits of pilot green were teamed up with shirts, gloves, bags and umbrellas in this unequivocal red. The same shade was just as effective, too, with navy dresses, and in red ankle-strap sandals.

Peplum Suits

SUITS: Spring isn't spring without suits, and peplum suits adapted from the riding habits of the ladies of 1890 were shown in purple, braided in the same color around the edges of their back-dipping jackets. Silk suits — taffeta and faille—flounced down the runways, set off with sheer blouses and dainty flowered hats, not to mention an occasional lacy flounce from an off-pink petticoat.

Spring travel fashions revealed a fondness for simple suits, slender capes, and travel coats in vivid reds, greens, purples and bold plaids. Josephine Caldwell, Philadelphia's candidate for Miss Fashion Futures, who subsequently won the title from 4 contenders, arrived on the scene wearing a yellow and blue tweed coat in "city squares."

Germaine Monteil sponsored one of the most astonishing silhouettes in her black wool suit with fish-tail skirt—short in front and long at the back. This theme was carried out, too, in a black dinner suit with a square train. Another dress following this tradition had a skirt that came to the knees in front and sloped to the mid-calf at the back. A Cookman suit, more conservatively inclined, was a lime green wool with mulberry blouse. This showed a collarless mandarin-type coat, one of the pleasantest trends in the new coat styles.

America's Darlings

PLAY CLOTHES: America's darlings, that made the French sit up and take notice before we ever thought of being the world's fashion center. These showed tapered trousers, as though the old slacks had been too generous in their proportions. A one-piece slack suit, patterned after an aviator's trim suit, or perhaps his mechanic's overalls, indicated a trend toward more active life for women. Slacks with fitted jackets and longer pullovers, shorter shorts with turned-up cuffs, turtle neck sweaters and simple shirtmaker dresses were popular for country wear. Weskits in bright mandarin reds made their appearance—strikingly tidy in this informal group of clothes.

HANDCRAFT FASHIONS: A gesture to the refugees in our midst whose fingers fly so cleverly and effectively in a tangle of colored wools. Suits, daytime dresses, and evening gowns—crocheted or hand-knit—highlighted this popular craft. One evening dream of a dress in a lovely green-gold, spider-web-thin silk jersey, fitted at the waist, had a soft front bodice of the same fabric, ingeniously knitted. A distinghished outfit in this same hand-knit group might have come from the clever fingers of Clarepotter. It showed a casual sweater top above a white dinner skirt.

On Speaking Terms Again

HATS and COIFFURES: Very much on speaking terms again, thank you. If you wear your hair in a pompadour—a style which continues to queen it over a majority of fashionable brows though sometimes it is disguised as a bang—you can wear that new and accommodating "half-hat" which silhouettes your hair without destroying its upstandingness, or an under-trimmed bonnet, coy and flowery. There are fedoras, like Mayor La Guardia's own, for the mannish type, and jaunty sailors where birds or lilacs perch with equal equanimity. Or you might be taken by the charm of plaid taffeta hats, with matching taffeta gloves, pert and puffed. There are turbans, too, for that "pure-browed" look, with hair drawn back and coiling at the nape of the neck in a deep, low, polished chignon. Watch — chignons may be news, even if they have to be false for a while. One thing is evident—hatlessness is "out."

ACCESSORIES: Jewelry, but it must look real! Bracelets in as thick clusters as the flock on a Ranee's arm. More popular than ever. Clips and pins are necessities. Earrings? Still as good as ever. The bigger the better, say the experts. Pearls—quantities of them. You will see the rich old baroque pearls again, too, and jewelry that has that individual, handmade touch so essential to women of distinction. Sapphires from Ceylon in their range of early morning pastel shades—pink, yellow and green, as well as the familiar blue. These are a vogue expected to launch costumes in their same jewel-like shades.

Shoes Preserve Comfort

Shoes in an immense range of fabrics preserve the comfort you can't bear to part with—and now don't have to. Day shoes have the comfort and casual feeling of play shoes. Many are elasticized. Heels are as low as those on a child's pump, or as high as high. Pumps are more popular than ever, but with low heels and little dancing-school bows.

This photograph shows Señora Henriquez de Cabero, wife of the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, seated on the stairway of the Embassy residence in Washington.

Chilean Ambassador's Wife Has Important Role as Hostess

By Nancy Archibald
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An enviable career — though one that looks easier than it is—is that of being the wife of a diplomat. As a hostess she plays an important role in diplomacy. And as hostess of the Chilean Embassy, Señora Lia Henriquez de Cabero has a part to enact that is of singular interest—one that is a challenge to her ingenuity. For her husband, Ambassador Cabero, represents a new order of things in their native land. His government is called a "popular front" and he himself belongs to the Chilean Radical Party, which corresponds to the Liberal Party in England.

She has had extensive preparation for her duties in this new post. She has been hostess for General Cabero when he was a Representative, a Senator, and the Minister of Defense as well as Counselor to the Chilean Bar Association. She has a special understanding of her country through the many volumes on Chile's people and customs written by her husband. She is co-operating with him in the movement for a humanitarian government.

How well Señora Henriquez de Cabero, famed for her ability to organize welfare work in crises such as the terrific earthquake which heralded the "New Deal" cabinet in her homeland, is fitted for her important position was illustrated by a recent conversation with her.

The occasion was a small gathering of women at one of her famous informal luncheons. The topic was the emancipation of women. One very forthright guest remarked that we in the United States abuse our freedom, using it as an excuse to play bridge at our women's clubs to the utter neglect of our homes.

"But I like bridge," laughed our hostess, her dark eyes snapping with humor as she turned her smartly coiffed, slightly graying head toward the grumbler. "Independence is new to the women of Chile," she continued. "Women in the big cities of my country voted for the first time in the last election. And what enthusiasm was shown! Many women of good families who heretofore observed the Latin custom of seldom appearing upon the streets, and then only when escorted, forgot traditions and fearlessly, publicly took part in the political campaign. The patriotic mission of urging such reforms as old-age pensions swept away all class feeling and reserve among our women."

The Señora, who comes from Talca, the proudest city of Chile, explained that in the matter of feminism, South American women are now going through the experiences women in the United States endured during their dramatic fight for the franchise in World War days. She believes that economic conditions have had some influence on this; as it has become necessary for many women, today, to support dependents.

Twenty short years ago this would have been considered shocking—would not have been tolerated, in fact. The whole welfare trend in Chile's government today Señora Henriquez de Cabero attributes to the new, ever increasing influence of women in government.

But weighty political problems are not the only subjects in which this Chilean displays talent. Interior decoration is one of her hobbies. And her first act on coming to Washington was to rearrange the furniture at the Embassy in a more homelike manner. In Chile she has a large collection of rare old Spanish furniture — a few pieces of which she has brought with her to the United States.

The rigorous social schedule imposed by her husband's diplomatic post has not kept her from devoting ample time to her family, particularly to her three-year-old granddaughter, nor to her social welfare work. She takes an active part in charity work for the community of Washington.

Yes, this career of being a diplomat's wife is exacting. But, as Señora Henriquez de Cabero expresses it, "I enjoy it keenly; because I not only have the satisfaction of feeling that I too am working for my country, but I have the pleasure of family life which is often denied to women who go in for the arts and professions."

Quiet, Reassuring, Yet Asking Co-operation — J. Edgar Hoover Discusses the Spy Problem

When we sent Miss Lewis to interview J. Edgar Hoover on the part American women can play in helping to block foreign spy systems in this country, she came back with two stories instead of one. We printed the first story—Mr. Hoover's sober, stirring message to American women—on this page last Wednesday. Today we publish the second story—Mr. Hoover's encouraging comments on the counter-espionage work of the FBI.

By Dorothea J. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Are spies and espionage rings more, or less, efficient now than in the last war?" I put the question to J. Edgar Hoover in his office at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. It is a question in the mind of every American citizen in these troublous times.

Mr. Hoover was silent for a thoughtful moment. "Undoubtedly more efficient," he said briefly. "But then, so are we."

"That's comforting."

"It is," and Mr. Hoover added slowly, "I believe there are numbers of things about the Federal Bureau of Investigation that should be, as you say, 'comforting' to all Americans today, and that should prevent the hysteria that threatens us now. The Bureau has made a fine record against ordinary crime. We have obtained convictions in 96 per cent of the cases which have been brought to trial. We have successfully solved 187 of 189 kidnappings since June 1932. Now, then, spies and saboteurs are motivated by the same incentives that inspire the ordinary criminal—greed and avarice, intensified perhaps by the individuals' own brands of patriotism. And these persons operate in much the same manner as do ordinary criminals. This being true, we can use against them the very same methods that we have so successfully used against the kidnapper and public enemy.

Cannot Publicize Victories

"Of course," he went on, "we cannot publicize our counter-espionage victories as we might those against ordinary crime. I can see no purpose to be gained by driving into the open individuals whom we have had under surveillance for months—in some cases for years. It is far better to ascertain these individuals' contacts, methods of operation and communication, and then destroy the entire set-up when we do strike, than to fumble the play by nabbing one or two minor figures easily replaced.

"We are, of course, doing as much preventive work as possible. We feel that a crime prevented is a far greater victory for us than a crime detected. To this end, we are making surveys of all industrial plants which have been referred to us by the War and Navy Departments as places handling national defense orders. We carefully inspect their personnel, guard systems, methods of operation and routine. And we make detailed suggestions for tightening and improving their programs. To date, we have finished the job for 1,200 plants on a priority list.

I interrupted, "You say you are more efficient now than in 1917?"

"Immeasurably so! In the first place, the working arrangement is much better. In 1917 and '18 there were some 20 law-enforcement and policing agencies handling the problem. Today, we have been officially designated the spearhead of a co-ordinated attack. Our laboratories, our finger-print files, our whole machine is geared to fast, accurate, co-operative action. We can check a suspect's finger prints within three minutes, although we have nearly 15,000,000 finger prints on file. We can call a conference of all 53 of our field offices on our teletype machines within twenty minutes. We can trace sabotage through our scientific equipment from any minute bit of evidence."

I reached my last question. "Mr Hoover, you spoke a few moments ago of hysteria. Is it upon us? Liberty cabbage versus sauerkraut, accents kindling suspicions, and panic. Panic that becomes broken morale—the 'secret weapon' of the dictator?"

A False Alarm

He frowned over this one. "There have been minor waves of it—false alarms and credited rumors. For instance, just recently newspapers began calling us in great excitement. There had been a big explosion at Quantico, the Marine base near Washington, they said. Would we give details? We were shocked; for a detachment of our own men is holding classes there. Checking, we discovered that a building scaffold had fallen—injuring eight men. That was all; but just 35 miles away that innocent accident became a great sabotage explosion. Another case was the widely-heralded fire in a new battleship in the yards at Camden. The truth is that eight men were working in a small space, using riveting machines. An air hose came in contact with a stove, sending up fumes and a great deal of smoke. And that's all there was to that!"

An utterly absurd case which the Director didn't mention but which I had obtained from other high government sources, involved some NYA youngsters in a Michigan city. A few mischievous boys in the office stayed after hours, cut a picture of Hitler from a magazine, scrawled on it "Admiringly Yours, Adolf," and pinned it to the wall near the typist's desk. Then they went home, eager to see her reaction in the morning. However, before she had a chance to react, two truck drivers did. Stopping outside the building, they looked up through the window, saw the "villain's" portrait, rushed off, and reported it to the police. The police came, looked through the window, and sent for the FBI. Meanwhile, the typist arrived, saw the picture, gave a snort, tore it down and threw it in the wastebasket. The FBI arrived. Where was the evidence? Had it been hidden? The youngsters were all scared to death and not until the agents retired temporarily did the boys summon sufficient courage to confess the prank to their boss. Things quieted down quickly after that.

Much worse things happen, of course, in times of panic. Personal spite and dislike are taken out on innocent neighbors by gossip of "strange doings," "hidden sympathies," etcetera, ad infinitum and ad nauseam. Don't be misled, and don't mislead in this fashion. Don't be a chain talker, either listening to passing on, or starting rumors, any more than you'd be a chain letter writer in an unworthy cause. But if anything "real" comes along, report it.

Said Director Hoover in conclusion, "Some little thing that catches your eye because it seems just a bit out of line, may be the very link we need to complete a major case. By all means call us and report it. But—please remember to hang up on your suspicion when you hang up on us. We take it from there on."

Germany Boosts Vienna as World Fashion Center

By the Associated Press

Washington

Germany is seeking to have Vienna supplant Paris as the world's fashion center, according to a recent statement from the Commerce Department.

The department reported that an attempt was first made to put Berlin ahead of Vienna in fashions but "the public response was negligible."

"German authorities now maintain that as a result of war development, Paris has lost its position as a world center of fashions and that this title has been acquired by Vienna," the report said.

In New York, Mayor La Guardia, as chief booster of his city for the title of world fashion center, made this comment: "I think that indicates that they (Germans) expect to control everything if they win. I would refer that matter to Senator Wheeler."

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The Home Forum

The Splendor of Cambridge

I WISH TO WRITE of the splendor of Cambridge. I am aware that splendor is an unusual term to apply to that ancient, honorable, and famous town. For Macaulay, in what Dilys Powell so admirably calls his "fine, detestable prose," has deliberately asserted that Cambridge is a less splendid institution than its celebrated rival of the Isis. Now, Macaulay was jealous for the reputation of his own university, and he disliked Oxford with all the intensity of a Whig for a seat of learning that had ever allied itself with the lost cause and the impossible loyalties of the Tories. His verdict on this matter, then, might plausibly be taken as the truth wrung from the lips of an unwilling witness. But hardly, I think, by anyone who has been to Cambridge.

* * *

I have been there several times, and on each occasion seen something to impress me. Its railway platform, for example, is said to be the longest in Britain or perhaps even in Europe. In the market-place there is a stall selling secondhand books which, in its way, rivals the best-known antiquarian shops of London and is certainly considerably more moderate in its charges. The judicious purchaser can, by carefully and wisely buying at this stall over a period of some months, build up a collection of rare publications at an absurd cost which will enable him boldly to hold up his head even at a soirée of connoisseurs. Cambridge has crooked, quaint, and narrow streets whose low buildings are set so close together, in spite of being on opposite sides of the road, that they seem to exclude the sky as completely as the loftier skyscrapers of New York. Finally, of course, there are the Gog and Magog Hills.

If you resolutely climb to the brow of these heights and turn your face eastward, there is nothing higher than the level of your eyelashes in all the vast extent of Europe until you come to the very boundary of Asia. That, surely, is a stirring thought. No man worthy of the name of mountaineer should visit Cambridge without undertaking this adventure which will enable him to shake his head, whilst keeping his feet on the ground, at higher altitudes than are permitted to any inhabitant of strictly eastward climes. Nor should the magnitude of the achievement intimidate even those who take a modest view of their athletic prowess. For these hills, in spite of their ability to nod down at a great part of Europe, are only four hundred feet high. In fact, if a girl of three years of age conquers their summit, as she quite easily can, the crown of her head will still be somewhat lower than the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, even if she wears a bonnet, and thick-soled shoes.

This may seem like an anti-climax, but the homely and bathetic are things that strike no terror into the hearts of the truly magnificent. William Pitt once began an address to the House of Commons with the word "sugar," uttered with all the majesty of intonation suited to a recital of the names of the paladins of Charlemagne. The contrast between the matter and the manner caused one unhappy member to laugh. Whereupon Pitt drew himself up to the full height of his impressive stature, bent those brows that had awed all the chivalry of France; and, turning his gaze full on the face of the wretched interrupter, demanded: "Who dares to laugh at sugar?" Thereafter he pursued his speech in peace.

I would not be understood to suggest that Cambridge flings its incongruities at the world with the gesture of a Pitt. That would intimate an awareness of, and a regard for, what the world thinks altogether foreign to the aristocratic nature of Cambridge. Consider the case of Downing College. Downing was planned upon a palatial scale, so palatial, indeed, that it now appears like a huge prairie with a few building dotted here and there. But its porter's lodge makes no effort to match this magnificence of design. It seems, indeed, to be part of an insurance office and a domestic servants' registry. Downing does not flaunt these things in the world's face, nor does it endeavor to conceal them. It just does not care what the world thinks about it, or even whether the world thinks at all.

* * *

Nevertheless, when I was last in Cambridge, I felt that it was these occasional oddities like the porter's lodge at Downing which threw into relief the splendor of the town's superb and unmatched glories. I mean the Great Court of Trinity, which measures 334 feet by 258 feet—in this university of famous mathematicians, it is well to be statistical—and is said to be the largest quadrangle in the entire world. I mean also the celebrated chestnut tree of Sidney Sussex, whose branches describe a circle eighty yards round. And I mean, above all, the chapel of King's, whose windows are maintained to be the finest series in the world of pictures in glass on a large scale, whose roof has two miles of stone, thinly ribbed, inside the compartments of which are 5,000 arches, trefoils, and fleurs-de-lys. It is no wonder that this unrivaled building prompted Milton to speak of

> the high embowèd roof,
> With antick pillars massy proof,
> And storied windows richly dight,
> Casting a dim religious light.

It is no wonder because to Milton the grand manner, the impressive measure, the solemn tone, came easily. But Wordsworth espoused an entirely different theory of poetry, delighting in common words and common imagery. It is, therefore, a notable tribute to the grandeur of the chapel of King's that it compelled even him to such nobility of phrase as

> Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects the lore
> Of nicely-calculated less or more:
> So deemed the man who fashioned for the sense
> These lofty pillars, spread that branching roof
> Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand cells,
> Where light and shade repose . . .
> Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
> That they were born for immortality.

HAROLD HOBSON

After Playing Beethoven

Suddenly silence. Without, no passing thing.
Within, the fire glows softly, making no sound.
The lonely dog that howled against the moon
Is still—so long I played, spellbound.

How full of beauty is silence
After music! And how full the quietness
Of peace—with the heart opening out,
Like some bright, soft-unfolding flower!

MARGARET EATON

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Pattern for an Oriental "Conversation Piece"

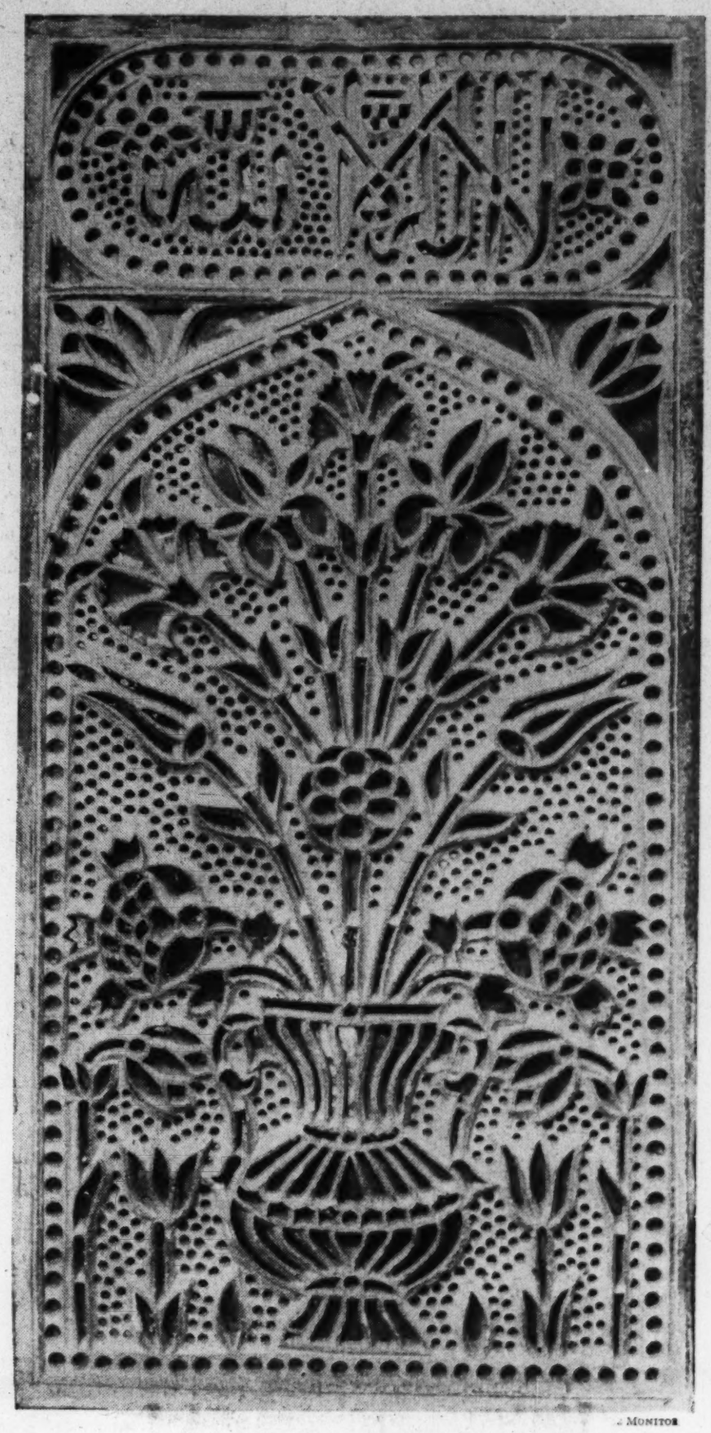
THEY DISMOUNTED in the shade of a group of rose-apple trees that encircled a grassy space on the edge of a little lake. The water was diamond-clear, broken by the gleam of golden fish, centres of silver rings as tney rose snapping at the many-colored dragonflies—green and blue and yellow—that darted and dipped over the still water. Deep as well as still, De Ruyter remarked; prawns as big as lobsters lived there, and monstrous eels fifteen feet long.

The air and the land too were crowded with life. Every tree was noisy with parrots; two deer crossed a glade and vanished into the forest as they approached; wood pigeons and doves, busy with their morning shower baths, fluttered indignantly up and away; water hens dived; and gray partridges hurried to hide among the swordlike leaves of the vacoa that bristled along the far side of the lake. At a little distance a baboon sat placidly—and continued to sit—eating his breakfast, stuffing himself with bananas.

The picnic was spread on the grass. A cool air, sweet with the scent of guavas, citrons, wild mangoes, and a thousand aromatic herbs and shrubs, came drifting up from the valleys below. Again the scene was worthy of a Persian painter. Only a Persian could have immortalized the pattern of this Oriental "conversation piece" in all its gay minute detail. Background of blue sky and emerald green leaves enamelled with flowers and small bright-colored birds; foreground of blue water, and emerald-green grass scattered with fruit in flat baskets — melons, peaches, grapes—a fit setting for the bright figures.

Zela and her women in pale clear tints—pink, turquoise, lilac—seated on scarlet cushions; De Ruyter and Trelawny—orange, red, brown—reclining beside them on the grass. The only European touch contributed by Aston, fair-haired, in a dark blue uniform—unaccustomed to reclining, he stood leaning against a tree—and the dingy figure of Van Scolpvelt, too absorbed in watching an unfamiliar beetle alight on his hand to be aware of either good food or beautiful surroundings.

But they were still some miles from home. Reluctantly De Ruyter gave the signal for departure. The horses were saddled, they took the trail again. Dipping into green valleys, rising to stretches of primeval forest where tangles of jasmine, wild grape, and trumpet flower hung thickly interlaced making a dark, moist, green tunnel carpeted with moss that muffled the sound of their horses' feet.—From "Trelawny," by MARGARET ARMSTRONG. (New York: Macmillan.)



A MOHAMMEDAN WINDOW

WE IN THE WEST are accustomed to stained-glass windows in which the fragments of colored glass are held in position by bands of grooved lead. Arabic stained glass, such as this panel, is often set in carved stucco. The stucco is easily handled and adaptable to this function.

The glass tradition in the Near East traces back to glass manufacture of Roman times. Traditions have been maintained within families and have persisted down the centuries. Excavations reveal that glass was used in this manner in the windows of houses as far back as the ninth century in Mesopotamia. The procedure of setting the fragments of colored glass in cut plaster panels is believed to have been inspired by Byzantine usage. The custom became common in Egyptian building.

This ornate stucco tracery, now in the Arabian Museum in Cairo, was probably made in the eighteenth century. It follows a manner of design commonly used, the urn filled with flowers, and the background pierced. Across the top is a panel of inscriptions. Such windows are still popular. Here we see stylized tulips and carnations resembling decorative motives on Turkish wares made in Isnik, known formerly as Rhodian ware. The stucco material is tastefully adapted to its functional purpose in these window traceries. The leadings used in western colored glass are not as picturesque; they play a part in the window design which is secondary. Here we observe, however, that the stucco tracery itself has a beauty of its own.

DOROTHY ADLOW

As the Sands of the Sea

THE QUANTITY OF sea sand in the world is enormous, surprisingly so. In West Africa dunes are said to reach six hundred feet. Even in our own country they can rise with mountainous outlines. The reason for the huge quantity of sand seems to be that it is constantly being produced and that a grain of sea sand is practically immortal. Sea sand and desert sand are different things. The dry grains of desert sand are rubbed together by the wind, ground down into smaller and smaller pieces, finally into dust. The dust blows away and may settle a hundred or two hundred miles from the desert, forming fertile soil. On the dust blown from the Gobi Desert whole Asiatic nations raise their crops.

Irrigated, desert sand is fertile. Sea sands are not. Sea sand is practically pure silica or quartz; anything soluble in water has long ago been washed away by the sea. The grains of desert sand are ground down until they become dust; the grains of sea sand are not. The sea rolls them backwards and forwards and breaks up large grains, but after they get below a certain size it can no longer attack them, the water itself cushions the shocks. A grain of sea sand cannot be destroyed.

Sea sand originates from volcanic rock or from the nodules of silica found in chalk—the flints. From the rocks or from the flints small chips and fragments of silica are detached. They are washed down the rivers into the sea. They are sand. For millions of years sand accumulates, other materials filter into it and cement it together, the upper layers press down on the lower ones each year a little more heavily. The pressure in time becomes so tremendous that the lower layers are not sand but sandstone.

The rocks far down in the earth are slowly heaved upwards to form a mountain, the sea retreats, the rocks emerge as dry land.—From "Albion," by STEPHEN BONE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Continuous Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MAJORITY of mankind have been accustomed to considering employment as a material activity in which they engage for the purpose of "making a living." When this activity is taken away from them for any reason, and the income which they have been receiving and which is considered necessary for maintaining a comfortable home, ceases, then doubt and fear creep in, together with the suggestion that they may be permanently cut off from any activity which will afford a living. This condition of thought is the result of holding the concept of man as material, finite, and limited in activity.

In the first chapter of Genesis it is clearly stated that man was made in the image and likeness of God. Christ Jesus said, "God is a Spirit" (John 4:24); and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465), Mary Baker Eddy has given Spirit as one of the synonyms for God. Therefore man, His image and likeness, or reflection, must be spiritual. The Bible and the Christian Science textbook also declare that God is Life. Spiritual man, therefore, is continuously expressing the uninterrupted activity of Life, God, Mind, and constantly manifesting intelligence and wisdom. Jesus had a clear realization of man's relationship to God when he said (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

"Well," one may say, "granted that there is spiritual activity, what bearing has that on my problem? I need some concrete material employment that will bring in the income necessary to meet my human needs." True, we all do, but this can be demonstrated and made manifest in our experience by right, active, spiritual thinking about God and man's relation to God; in other words, by seeking "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33), which Jesus said would be followed by the addition of "all these things" that are needful.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy says, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." It is our receptivity to these ideas which enables us to express right activity. If we go forth in search of work, understanding that we possess those spiritual qualities which are so much needed in the business world today, and holding uppermost in our thought the desire to give of what we have rather than the wish to get, this spiritual thinking will direct us to those who are in need of what we can give. The Bible promise (Luke 6:38), "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom," is always fulfilled.

Sometimes we may be asked to perform services which we have previously thought were beneath us, but if we perform our present tasks humbly, gratefully, and efficiently, we shall soon find suitable and congenial occupation. A student of Christian Science who, formerly, had always been employed in office work, had been unemployed for about a year, and was helping a friend in her home washing dishes, sweeping, dusting, and performing other household duties in exchange for her room and meals. One morning as she was going about her work, the thought came to her, "Well, I might as well make up my mind to doing this kind of work always, as I do not seem to be getting any other." Immediately on the heels of this thought came the message, "What difference does it make what kind of work you are doing if you are doing God's will?" The mental clouds lifted, and happiness replaced the depressing thoughts. In about ten minutes the telephone rang, and she was offered an office position which she held for several years.

We can all be more active in our expression of thanks for all blessings by being more watchful and alert to seize an opportunity to help others, by doing some little act of kindness, and giving a word of encouragement to some one struggling under a heavier load than we are bearing.

The thought that inactivity is a result of advancing years is one that must be destroyed. Mortal mind may argue that we are beyond the age when we can be of use in business, or, at best, that our opportunities to engage in lucrative employment are limited. Does God manifest failing faculties or other infirmities? No; that is unthinkable. Then man, His image and likeness, cannot be hampered by beliefs of age. "Life and its faculties are not measured by calendars," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 246 of Science and Health.

Sometimes we may be tempted to think that we have been wrongfully forced out of our place, to make way for some one else, and resentment and self-pity may try to control us. In the only real universe, the spiritual realm, there is no taking from one to give to another. Each of us has his work to do here and now, and that work is the daily endeavor to demonstrate man's oneness with God and to manifest the abundance of good which God has bestowed upon all of His sons.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

НЕПРЕРЫВНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Большинство людей привыкли рассматривать работу как материальную деятельность, которой они занимаются с целью "заработать свое существование". Когда по той или иной причине эта деятельность от них отнимается, и тот доход, который они получали и который считается необходимым для поддержания хороших условий жизни прекращается, то закрадываются сомнение и страх вместе с мыслью что, может быть, они навсегда отрезаны от всякой деятельности, дающей средства к существованию. Это состояние мысли является следствием понятия, что человек—материален, конечен и ограничен в своей деятельности.

В первой главе Бытия ясно говорится, что человек был создан по образу и подобию Бога. Христос Иисус сказал: "Бог есть Дух" (от Иоанна 4:24), и Мэри Бекер Эдди в учебнике Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 465) приводит слово Дух как один из синонимов слова Бог. Следовательно человек, будучи Его образом и подобием, или отражением, должен быть духовным. Библия и учебник Христианской Науки также утверждают, что Бог есть Жизнь. Следовательно, духовный человек постоянно выражает непрерывную деятельность Жизни, Бога, Разума и всегда проявляет ум и мудрость. Иисус ясно осознал отношение человека к Богу, когда он сказал: "Отец Мой доныне делает, и Я делаю" (от Иоанна 5:17).

"Хорошо", скажет кто нибудь, "допустим, что существует духовная деятельность; какое это имеет отношение к моей задаче? Я нуждаюсь в конкретной материальной работе, которая принесет доход необходимый для удовлетворения моих человеческих нужд". Это так, мы все в этом нуждаемся, но эта работа может быть выявлена в нашем переживании путем правильного, действенного и духовного мышления о Боге и об отношении человека к Богу; иными словами, посредством искания "прежде Царства Божия и правды Его" (от Матфея 6:33); "все" же остальное, что необходимо, "приложится вам", как сказал Иисус.

В книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 307), Mrs. Эдди говорит: "Бог дает вам Свои духовные идеи, а они, в свою очередь, удовлетворяют ваши каждодневные нужды". Наша восприимчивость к этим идеям и дает нам возможность выражать правильную деятельность. Если мы отправляемся на поиски работы, понимая, что мы обладаем теми духовными свойствами, в которых ныне так нуждается деловой мир, и отдавая первенствующее место в наших мыслях желанию дать другим от того, что мы имеем, а не желанию приобрести,—то такое духовное мышление направит нас к тем, которые нуждаются в том, что мы можем им дать. Библейское обещание, как то: "Давайте, и дастся вам: мерою доброю, утрясенною, нагнетенною и переполненною отсыплют вам в лоно ваше" (от Луки 6:38),—всегда исполняется.

Иногда нас могут попросить оказать услуги, которые до сего времени мы считали ниже нашего достоинства; если мы будем выполнять нашу текущую работу смиренно, благодарственно и умело, мы скоро найдем занятие подходящее и по сердцу. Одна женщина, изучающая Христианскую Науку, которая в прошлом всегда работала в канцелярии, пробыла без работы около года и стала помогать в доме своей подруги с мытьем посуды, подметанием, стиранием пыли и выполнением иных хозяйственных обязанностей в обмен за комнату и стол. Однажды утром, когда она была занята своей работой, ей пришло на ум следующее: "Пожалуй, будет лучше, если я примирюсь с мыслью всегда заниматься этой работой, так как, повидимому, я не могу получить никакой другой". Немедленно вслед за этой мыслью пришла другая: "Не все ли равно какую работу ты делаешь, раз ты исполняешь волю Бога?" Разошлись тучи и радость сменила угнетающие мысли. Минут через десять раздался звонок телефона и ей было предложено канцелярское место, которое она затем занимала в течении нескольких лет.

Мы все можем быть более деятельными в выражении нашей благодарности за все блага посредством большей бдительности и готовности использовать всякий случай помочь другим, путем оказания хотя бы небольшой услуги или путем подбодрения словом того, чье бремя тяжелее нашего.

Мысль, что бездеятельность является следствием пожилого возраста, должна быть уничтожена. Возможно, что смертный ум будет доказывать, что мы перешли тот возраст, когда от нас могла бы быть польза делу или, в лучшем случае, что возможности для нас получить хорошо оплачиваемую работу ограничены. Разве Бог проявляет упадок способностей или иные немощи? Нет, это немыслимо. Значит и человек, Его образ и подобие, не может быть связан верованиями в пожилой возраст. "Жизнь и ее свойства не измеряются календарем", пишет Mrs. Эдди на стр. 246 книги Science and Health.

Иногда мы склонны думать, что нас несправедливо вытеснили с нашего места, чтобы очистить путь другому лицу, и чувства горечи и самосожаления пытаются овладеть нами. В единственной истинной вселенной, в духовном царстве, нет места тому, чтобы отнималось от одного и давалось другому. Каждому из нас дано исполнять свою работу здесь и ныне, и эта работа заключается в каждодневном стремлении выявить единство человека с Богом и доказать воочию то обилие добра, которым Бог одарил всех сынов Своих.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бекер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Interlude of Winter

This is the quiet interlude
When each outdoor footfall
Is hushed and muted
In the downy softness of snow,
And ice on the window-pane
Is curved and fluted
In finely wrought design,
Which in the evening hour
Is etched by gentle candlelight.

Now the heart,
Through the long winter night,
With chill winds blowing,
Draws about it the warm,
Reassuring comfort of friends,
And rests a while, knowing
That here indeed is peace.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1941

Massachusetts Pay Rolls Best Since Late '29

1,739 Bay State industries pay out 15.9 p. c. more in December than year ago total.

Industrial pay rolls in Massachusetts are at the highest level since November, 1929, due to general business improvement resulting from defense contracts for Britain and the United States, it was reported today by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Pertinent facts in the Department's optimistic report were as follows:

Weekly pay rolls in 1,739 Massachusetts industries were 15.9 per cent higher in December than in the corresponding month a year ago. The total for the month was $7,581,004.

Seven per cent more persons were employed in Massachusetts industry in December than the similar month a year ago. Total pay roll for the month was 299,014 persons, highest since May, 1937.

"The December gains," the Department said, are definitely contraseasonal and reflect the general improvement in business due to defense contracts awarded manufacturing companies in this State."

Canton Seeks Manager-Plan Government

Speedy passage of legislation authorizing Canton to adopt the town-manager form of government, so that townspeople may vote on the issue at the annual meeting in March, was urged today by Eugene J. Galligan, Town Counsel, at a legislative hearing.

Mr. Galligan said selectmen of Canton filed the bill after the town, at the last annual meeting, voted 254 to 199 in favor of the town-manager form of government. The proposal originally was made by the Canton Taxpayers' Association.

Under the bill, selectmen would appoint a manager to assume complete charge of town administration; he would be responsible only to the Board. The legislation was favored by Representatives Roger Dennett (R) of Sharon and Charles K. Endicott (R) of Canton.

Mr. Galligan addressed the Legislative Committee on Towns; there was no opposition.

Power Rate Cut In Cambridge

A collective reduction of $69,000 in electric rates for industrial and large commercial consumers in Cambridge was announced last night by the Public Utilities Commission in an order to the Cambridge Electric Light Company.

This company's rates are among the lowest in cities of 50,000, the Commission stressed, but it was pointed out the rate of earnings is higher than average due to compact territory and large consumption. Cambridge householders have benefitted by previous reduction, it was stated.

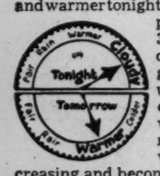
U. S. Gets Shawme Forest

The Federal Government formally acquired from Massachusetts today the greater part of Shawme State Forest on Cape Cod for extension of Camp Edwards. The State Executive Council approved the lease of 7,100 acres of the Forest land under which the Federal Government will pay taxes to local communities formerly borne by the State.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight with lowest temperature about 32 degrees in the city and 28 degrees in the suburbs; Thursday cloudy and somewhat warmer; moderate southwest winds increasing and becoming occasionally fresh Thursday.



Maine: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday with intermittent light snow beginning late tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with intermittent light snow in the north and mostly cloudy in the south portion tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy with snow showers in the mountains in afternoon, rising temperatures tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight, Thursday cloudy and warmer with intermittent light rains late Thursday in the Berkshires.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest winds tonight increasing and becoming fresh Thursday morning; weather mostly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	23	New York	30	29
Chicago	39	38	Norfolk	32	28
Denver	17	16	Philadelphia	22	22
Kansas City	31	31	St. Louis	51	47
Miami	67	66	San Francisco	51	47
Minneapolis	17	17	Washington	26	25
New Orleans	54	50			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 22.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:53 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:20 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m.

1,000 Jobs a Month Opening Up in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., Jan. 22

Jobs are opening up in Rhode Island at the rate of more than 1,000 a month as orders continue to pour into the State for goods needed by the expanding armed forces, figures compiled by the Employment Service office of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board indicate. Large construction projects at Newport, Quonset Point, and Providence, sponsored or aided by the Federal Government, have helped to make jobs.

During the month of December the employment office found work for 1,575 persons. It was the largest monthly total of placements since October, 1938—the month following the hurricane when the clean-up reconstruction of hurricane damage made work for thousands.

Safety Law Proposed For Fishing Craft

Water-tight bulkheads in fishing vessels that operate more than 15 miles offshore will be required by law as a safety measure in a bill to be sent to United States Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Charlestown as a result of the sinking of the Boston schooner Mary E. O'Hara, it was announced today by Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union.

Captain McHugh saida bill was introduced in Congress last year to place fishing vessels under the same Federal inspection and regulation as merchant ships but that it never had been acted upon. He said he would press Mr. Flaherty to reintroduce the bill at once.

A few changes in the original bill are expected to be made to exempt small vessels operating near shore or inland.

Tugboat Nearby

Meanwhile, testimony before the United States Board of Marine Investigation revealed that if the crew of the O'Hara had had a few minutes in which to send up a flare, the tugboat Montrose—within a mile of the scene of the crash of the O'Hara and the barge Winifred Sheridan—might have been able to save all of the 18 who were lost.

Capt. Robert P. Moon told the Government board that his tug was near the scene of the disaster, that lights were on the barge struck by the fishing schooner, as well as on the other two barges, but that no sound was heard.

Fishing vessels of the O'Hara class, Captain McHugh said, are subject to being split open at the bow by pounding of heavy seas as well as by collision, and if equipped with a water-tight bulkhead they could be kept afloat until aid could be summoned.

Accurate Crew List

Many shipping men agreed with Captain McHugh in his demands that the bulk of the fishing fleet be subject to Federal regulations which would include the keeping of an accurate crew list. At present, fishermen leave and join a vessel within a matter of minutes before the vessel sails for the fishing grounds and as a rule, he said, no list of the crew is available after the vessel leaves port.

Another new development is the story circulated along the waterfront that another fishing yessel in-bound yesterday narrowly averted colliding with an unlighted barge in the channel near Finn's Ledge. This is the location of the sinking of the O'Hara. Investigation of this development is expected to be made by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Hearings will be continued before the Board which is gathering facts while studying the problems of salvaging the fishing schooner which went down in three minutes after the crash at an early hour yesterday morning. Divers already have found that the hatches of the ship are covered with wreckage that must be removed to get into the interior.

Change Sought In Petition To Oust Buckley

A preliminary hearing on a petition to add the names of three Boston voters to proceedings seeking the removal of Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, was held today by three judges of the Suffolk Superior Court. The judges took the petitions and a motion by defense counsel for particulars under consideration.

The State Auditor is charged with violating the Corrupt Practices Act. The original petition was signed by six voters, one of whom has sought to withdraw his name.

Frank Lichtenstein, counsel for the petitioners, told the Court he thought it might be difficult at the time of trial a produce five of the petitioners at one time as required by the statute governing this type of proceeding. It was for this reason, he added, that he sought to add the names of three voters to his petition.

Hubert C. Thompson, counsel for Mr. Buckley, said the time for amendment of the petition had lapsed. Later he asked that the Court instruct the petitioners to give the names and particulars of the persons and transactions set forth in the original petition.

The three judges were: Thomas H. Dowd, Jesse W. Morton, and Joseph Walsh.

Record Budget But Lower Tax By State Seen

Also bond issue to finance roads program — Governor gives figures his final attention.

A record high State budget for 1941 but a lower State tax upon cities and towns due to a plan to finance part of the Commonwealth's highway program this year by a special bond issue was forecast today as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall prepared to submit the budget to the Legislature at 5 p. m.

The Governor went to work on the budget immediately upon his return to the State House from his trip to Washington where he attended the inauguration.

Actual total of the budget will not be known until the Governor files his copy with the Clerk of the House late this afternoon but reports in responsible circles indicated it would set a new record.

Size of Issue Not Known

This, however, will not mean an increase in the State's assessment on cities and towns to balance the budget, it was said, due to a plan to float a special bond issue for certain highway work. How large this bond issue will be could not be learned in advance, but it is expected to be substantial enough to offset a higher State tax.

Bond Issues in Sight

In addition to the budget it is thought the Governor will seek two bond issues and possibly more. In his inaugural address he said he would seek a $1,700,000 bond issue to finance the building of a new institution to house those classed as criminally insane and another for an airport construction and improvement program.

Working with Governor Saltonstall today were Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner; Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and Joseph R. Cotton, Counsel to the Governor, who have been engaged on the budget continuously for the past several weeks.

The 1941-42 budget will be the second biennial financial program in Massichusetts' State history.

Some Definite Factors

Although the budget figures are being closely guarded, several factors are definite:

1. Governor Saltonstall plans to distribute to the cities and towns the proceeds of one cent of the three-cent State gasoline tax to finance regular local highway expenses, according to his own statement. This would amount to approximately $7,000,000 annually for 1941 and 1942 compared to the $9,600,000 annual highway fund distribution in 1939 and 1940. The Governor proposes that distribution of the one cent tax proceeds be a permanent State practice.

2. The State appropriation for so-called Chapter 90 highway work, that is, roads on which the State, municipalities, and counties share expenses, will be boosted to between $2,500,000 and $3,250,000 annually. In 1939 the appropriation was only $900,000 and in 1940 only $300,000, the sums being devoted entirely to maintenance.

Same Contingencies

3. The State Tax on cities and towns will not be increased over 1939 and 1940 if the bond issue for highways is approved, it is believed.

4. There will be no new taxes. The Governor has already promised that. On the other hand the emergency program including a tax on cigarettes and an additional levy on liquor and dog racing will be continued, possibly as a permanent part of the State's revenue picture.

The State debt picture is particularly bright at present and unless Governor Saltonstall adds considerably to the debt through new bond issues or attempts to refund the present total, the picture will be astoundingly favorable at the end of his administration.

State Debt Whittled

When Governor Saltonstall came into office in 1939 the debt stood at $40,685,084. Today it amounts to only $23,223,000, the lowest figure in recent years.

If he pays the scheduled maturities in 1941 and 1942, the debt will be dropped to $10,249,000, the third lowest State figure since 1910. In 1930 and 1931 the debt dropped slightly below the $10,000,000 figure.

Another bright spot is the free cash surplus of more than $5,900,000 gained during the 1939-40 biennium by Saltonstall economies and revenue receipts running ahead of estimates.

This surplus, approximately half in the highway fund and half in the general fund, the latter being the item from which State costs other than highways are paid, will help to finance that much of a State expense increase without increasing the State Tax.

While local officials are ready and sometimes eager to blame their own tax levy increases upon a State budget increase, a study of past State budget figures shows that the State is consistently distributing to the municipalities more money than it takes away from the cities and towns through the State Tax.

Comfort for the Needy in War Zone

By a Staff Photographer

Activities at the Christian Science War Relief Committee Headquarters

(1) One of "bombed-out" kits being prepared for shipment, to help persons whose homes have been destroyed by bombing. Kits contain toilet articles and other useful items, as shown in the photograph. (2) A crate of clothing gets a final checkup preparatory to shipment to England. (3) Crates are loaded on a truck, to be carted away to the Boston docks or, in some cases, to New York for shipment. (4) A truck, furnished by The Christian Science Publishing Society, fully loaded with boxes of goods for Britain.

'Bombed-Out' Kits on Way to Britain

The Christian Science War Relief Committee is expanding its activities to include shipments to Britain of "bombed-out-kits" containing toilet articles and other small items useful to persons whose homes have been destroyed.

Fifty of the kits for women are being prepared for shipment. Others are to be made up for men, according to present plans. The kits resemble a knapsack and are compact and easy to carry.

The kits for women have 22 articles including bobby pins, buttons, comb, mirror, mending kit, pencil, nail file, scissors, soap, writing paper, tooth brush, tooth paste, and even a rubberized envelope in which to keep wet soap.

Outfits for Children

Some branch committees are preparing outfits for children of various ages—underclothes, outer garments and wraps—made up complete so that each child may receive at one time all that is needed to carry on.

More than 75,000 garments have been shipped to England, for distribution by the Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom, it was stated. These have been sent in 313 cases.

En route is a single shipment of 100 cases sent last week. Preparation of this shipment was completed within four hours' time, as the Committee was notified of the availability of cargo space only a short while before the boat sailed from Boston.

Appreciation Expressed

Appreciation for the activities of the Committee was voiced in a recent letter from a worker in London, expressing thanks for "the splendid crates which are beginning to reach us in considerable numbers."

"I went down into the Comforts Department today and saw one or two of them being unpacked," this writer said. "I was much impressed by the beautiful things that are being sent and by the love with which they have been collected and packed."

At the Committee's headquarters, 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston, between 25 and 30 workers gather daily to prepare garments for shipment. The articles are contributed by workers in the Greater Boston area and in other centers throughout the United States.

Cash contributions for The Mother Church War Relief Fund should be sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Women to Play Air Raid Role

Women will undoubtedly play an important role in air-raid defense in the event of any national emergency, United States Army Air Corps officers said today.

Inspecting mock air-raid activities in New England, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the General Headquarters Air Force at Langley Field, Va., and Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Air Defense Commander at Mitchel Field, N. Y., expressed satisfaction with work being done by 180 women in handling and evaluating information telephoned from civilian spotters of enemy craft.

"Women are being trained and will be used in the event of emergency," said General Emmons, "because young and alert men would be in uniform, and alert women would be better than the type of man available for the work."

General Chaney said the work of women at both the New York and Boston information centers of the air maneuvers had been so efficient that "we will maintain groups of these women to train periodically in peace time so as to be ready in time of war."

Five-Year State Financing

The following tables show, for the past five years, the comparative State budget totals, the State Tax on cities and towns to balance the budget, and the amount of State highway money distributed to municipalities for local highway purposes to effect a reduction in the next State Tax:

Budget Totals		State Tax	Highway Fund Distribution	Net State Tax
1936—$69,926,000	(Curley)	$10,000,000*		$10,000,000
1937— 72,031,000	(Hurley)	12,250,000*		12,250,000
1938— 76,134,000	(Hurley)	17,000,000	5,000,000	12,000,000
1939— 76,339,000	(Saltonstall)	18,000,000	9,600,000	8,400,000
1940— 75,587,000	(Saltonstall)	16,000,000	9,600,000	6,400,000

*In 1936 and 1937 $3,650,000 and $6,600,000 were diverted, respectively, from the highway fund to reduce the general fund budget deficit.

Granite State Potato Club To Seek Reduced Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—Lower cost per bushel of potatoes grown and not high yield per acre is the aim of the 300-Bushel Potato Club of New Hampshire. So said Jay Haddock, extension agronomist of the University of New Hampshire, in summarizing the club's accomplishments in 1940 this afternoon for potato growers of the State Horticultural Society meetings in connection with the Farm Bureau's annual get-together.

Nazi Peril to Americas Told to Women Voters

If Adolf Hitler were to defeat Great Britain, he could probably offer more to the Latin-American countries than the United States could, while demanding less in readjustments in old patterns of production.

This opinion was expressed today by Eugene Staley, Professor of International Economic Relations at Tufts College, to the School of Foreign Affairs of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College.

Professor Staley pointed out that the countries of South America were geared to trade across the seas rather than to economic relationships with the United States.

"It is not clear," he said as he analyzed the outlook, "that the Latin-American countries would feel inclined to undergo difficult economic readjustments for the sake of aiding the United States and antagonizing Hitler."

While it is easy, he told the School, to write glibly about diverting Latin-American products to the United States, such plans would undoubtedly meet great political and social resistance.

Solidarity of Freedom

"In short, if Hitler were to win in Europe, the defense of the Americas against the techniques of trade pressure and political-economic penetration, at which the Nazis have shown themselves so adept, would at best be extremely difficult," Professor Staley declared.

The solution he forecast would not be so much in "Western Hemisphere solidarity" but rather in "the solidarity of free people all over the world."

Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, a speaker at the morning session, expressed a similar viewpoint with regard to the difficulties to be overcome before effective co-operation between the Americas was possible.

Mr. Hanke pointed out that it was vain to believe that travel to South America and the learning of Spanish alone could produce understanding between the Americas. The obstacles to be met before a common understanding was achieved are enormous, he said.

Racial prejudice against Negroes in the United States is responsible for a wide difference in viewpoint, he noted. He also named Latin-American distrust of the foreign policy of the United States in the past, and the tremendous ideological gulf between Latin America and this country.

Cultural Co-operation

Answering his own question as to whether co-operation between the United States and South America was possible, he said, "Militarily, yes, as long as we don't expect them to furnish anything except territory. Economically, it is possible, although very difficult to do much promptly. But we can do a lot in the cultural realm."

A mutual cultural understanding, he added, could be promoted through books and libraries and the translation of North American books into South American languages.

Mrs. Samuel S. Kistler presided at the morning session, which was also addressed by S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation, on "Canada to the North."

Andre Morize, formerly connected with the French Ministry of Information, listed the need for absolute preparedness, the importance of an efficient intelligence service, and an appreciation of the value of time in modern warfare, as the chief lessons the United States can learn from the fall of France.

Speaking at the luncheon session, M. Morize said, "Complete preparedness is essential to victory; half preparedness leads to defeat."

The German intelligence service, he said, knew at the time of the war, and even before, what was going to happen in France before the French knew themselves. He stressed the importance of an information service that knows what the other fellow is up to.

In emphasizing the value of time the former French official cited the fine will of both the French and British to win—"but to win later."

Military Defense Discussed

Derwent Whittlesey, Professor of Economic Geography at Harvard, also spoke at the luncheon meeting. His topic was "Military Defense." Mrs. Philip J. Woodward presided at the afternoon session.

Herr Hitler will try to prevent U. S. aid to Great Britain by two methods, Julio Alvarez Del Vayo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Republic, predicted at last night's session of the School.

One, he said, will be to incite sabotage through "fifth column" activity, the other to attempt to bring about a diversion through Latin America. Charging that the Spanish Falange is "the real instrument of totalitarian penetration in America," Senor Del Vayo characterized it as "the most dangerous group in Latin America and the most active subversive element at work in that area."

The decision as to whether Spain will enter the war is not in Madrid, he declared, but in Berlin, and he ventured a guess that there "may be a coup in Spain through Gibraltar." However, he said, "I suggest the possibility that the European war which really began in Spain will end also in Spain, and that Spain will be the first country to revolt against totalitarian dictatorship."

In the meantime, Senor Del Vayo believes it to be the "duty and task of Spanish Loyalists in America to try to prevent the working of the Falange in the Western Hemisphere."

Two Ways to Victory

Defeat of the totalitarian powers may be accomplished in two ways, he told students of the School; first by fullest assistance from the United States to Great Britain, and second, but of equal importance in his estimation, encouragement of revolt in Europe against the dictatorships. European statesmen have not realized in the past, Senor Del Vayo said, that "public opinion has always been ready to support a policy against capitulation and against aggression."

The School will continue with sessions this evening and tomorrow, including a round table discussion tonight on "Which Way America?" led by Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, and addresses tomorrow by William Henry Chamberlin on the Far East, by Pierre Cot on the European area, by Ralph Bates on the war's effect on England, and ending with a talk tomorrow afternoon by Freda Kirchwey, Editor of The Nation, on "Defending Democracy."

New Step Is Taken in Move For Seaplane Base in Harbor

Massachusetts still wants a $2,300,000 seaplane base in Boston Harbor at Governor's Island.

This was indicated yesterday when the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands approved a measure to allow the State Department of Public Works to spend $500,000 to extend the bulkhead at the East Boston Airport to Governor's Island.

At a public hearing the Committee was told that construction of the bulkhead is necessary to prepare the way for construction of the seaplane base by the United States Army.

However, the Army has not yet received Congressional and Presidential authorization to construct the base, which has been the subject of a controversy for more than two years.

Vetoed several times by President Roosevelt after passage by Congress, the seaplane base measure, approved by Army engineers, is now included in the national defense program pending before Congress.

Boston Port Authority backers of the $2,300,000 project think it will be approved by the President as a defense measure.

The Massachusetts bulkhead construction measure must go to the House Ways and Means Committee before final legislative action may be taken on it.

In 1939 the Department of Public Works was authorized to spend $100,000 for the bulkead, but Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the State Division of Waterways, told the Committee that the sum was found to be insufficient.

The Harbors and Public Lands Committee also reported favorably on a measure to authorize the Federal Government to extend three temporary piers from the Charlestown Navy Yard into Boston Harbor beyond the present Federal jurisdiction line. The extension, General Hale said, is necessary in connection with the Navy's national defense expansion program.

Maine Prepares State Home Guard

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 22 (AP)—An emergency measure to organize a Maine state home guard of approximately 600 men was being prepared today for presentation to the Maine Legislature by Senator Carl F. Fellows (R) of Kennebec.

Mr. Fellows said the bill, similar to that recommended by federal authorities, would allow the State to accept men between the ages of 18 and 60 to serve without pay, unless in active service.

Their work would be confined to the State of Maine, except in the event of "fresh pursuit," such as foreign parachute troops landing near the border.

Boston Navy Yard On Six-Day Week

An order from the office of Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, has placed all workers on a six-day, 48-hour week, it was disclosed today. Previously workers were on a five-day, forty-hour week.

The ruling was effective last Monday and this Saturday will be the first worked under the new orders. Overtime will be paid for work in excess of 40 hours when authorized by law.

N. E. Civilian Air Defense Tests To Extend Throughout Nation

Civilian-military air defense tests similar to those now successfully going on in New England and New York will be extended to all sections of the United States, it was learned today from Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of General Headquarters Airforce, Langley Field, Va.

General Emmons, who flew to Boston this morning from Mitchel Field with Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Air Defense Commander, to observe activities at the Chelsea Air Defense Information Center, declared that astonishing progress had been made in developing the United States' air-raid defense. He added that the use of civilian observers—the first time such an experiment has been attempted in the United States—had proved highly practical.

The Army bomber bringing the two officials to Boston was spotted by observers along the route and the progress of its flight reported to Chelsea, where its arrival was awaited.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, is expected to fly here tomorrow personally to inspect defense arrangements in this sector.

Only 3 Raids Succeed

As the simulated air raid on the industrial northeast continued into its second day more than 30 New England manufacturing plants, hospitals, and schools underwent spasmodic "air-raid alarms" as Uncle Sam's Air Defense Command sprung once again to meet attacks of invaders who yesterday scored theoretical hits on three cities in the area.

Out of 19 separate invasions yesterday, only three could be termed successful from the "enemy" point of view, officials said. These occurred when bombers temporarily outwitted pursuit planes and "bombed" the important industrial cities of Salem, Worcester, and Brockton.

With a host of civilian spotters helping to plot their course, almost minute by minute, two separate attacks by the enemy developed early this morning, one flying in from the northeastern coast of Massachusetts, heading west of Salem and then turning in toward Boston.

Defense Operations Praised

Almost simultaneously, another attack winged up from the south of Cape Cod, following the neck of the Cape toward Provincetown. Still others were reported moving out of New York State toward Springfield and Worcester.

Capt. Thomas J. Cody, Commanding Officer at Chelsea Armory Air Raid Information Center, said that all in all, the first 24 hours of defense operations in the area had been "swell."

Even when make believe hits were registered, it was pointed out, pursuit planes drove off the attacker within minutes after the objective was reached.

Besides eight interceptions or air victories by pursuit planes roaring at heights up to 20,000 feet, the air defense forces counted two invasion flights destroyed by anti-aircraft batteries on the Rhode Island coast.

One of these occurred last night, when invaders zoomed in over Massachusetts Bay and cut down toward Providence and Narragansett Bay. Searchlights knifing through the darkness picked out the invaders and the anti-aircraft guns theoretically opened fire.

The air defense reported that another flight by invaders, ostensibly directed at East Boston Airport, was blanked by defense planes, which rose "almost straight over the airport" to meet the attack.

Defending Planes' Stations

Pursuit planes defending the area under test are stationed at Mitchel and Suffolk Fields, Long Island; at Groton, Conn.; Hillsborough, R. I., and East Boston Airport. Actual defense of New England will be strengthened, it was pointed out today, when the great Army Northeastern Airbase at Chicopee is completed as well as the airport at Bangor, Maine, and the proposed base at Manchester, N. H.

That there is still room for improvement in the air defense system as now operating was indicated today when several groups of "invading enemy" bombers reached the New York City area due to faulty radio communications between land and interceptor planes.

One bombing flight roared down the Hudson River from the north and a second came in from the sea off Jones Beach on the Long Island south shore, reaching objectives before interception could be made.

"Invading" forces were aided somewhat by slightly overcast skies in contrast to the good visibility during yesterday's opening day exercises.

Four interceptions were missed when pursuit flights remained grounded at Mitchel Field through some confusion in orders blamed officially on faulty communication.

U.S. Navy Converts Fishing Dragger

The 93-foot fishing dragger Governor Saltonstall, launched at Essex, Mass., on April 20, 1940, is being converted into a mine sweeper for the Navy at the Quincy Dry Dock and Yacht yard, Quincy.

Its commander, Capt. Tom Benham, has joined the Naval Reserve and hopes to be assigned his old command.

Despite its newness, the dragger has two claims to fame. It is one of the few fishing craft built in recent years of old-fashioned wooden construction, and secondly, its skipper was the youngest fishing captain out of Gloucester in 1940.

Air Chiefs Visit 'Bombed' Area

FLASH MESSAGE FORM

Call your telephone central and say: "ARMY FLASH _____" (Give your phone number)
Central will connect you with an Army Information Center.
When you hear: "ARMY, GO AHEAD PLEASE", you say: "FLASH"
and continue message you have checked on form below, in the order indicated:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NUMBER OF AIRPLANES	TYPE OF AIRPLANES	WERE AIRPLANES SEEN OR HEARD?	ALTITUDE OF AIRPLANES	YOUR OBSERVATION POST CODE NAME	DIRECTION OF AIRPLANES FROM O. P.	DISTANCE OF AIRPLANES FROM O. P.	AIRPLANES HEADED TOWARD
(Number) FEW MANY	SINGLE-MOTOR BIMOTOR MULTI-MOTOR	SEEN HEARD	VERY LOW LOW HIGH VERY HIGH		NW N NE W E SW S SE. If Airplanes were directly over O. P. Cover Columns 6 and 7 by reporting: "OVERHEAD"	(Miles)	NW N NE W E SW S SE. Omit if it will cause delay in report.

Decorators Study Future Of Profession

The three-day annual conference of the American Institute of Decorators, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, ended today with a private meeting for the discussion of the future outlook for the profession. All parts of the country have been represented by the attending members.

Officers elected yesterday are Miss Nancy V. McClelland of New York who succeeds William A. Kimbel, as President; Walter E. Johnson of New York, First Vice-President; Mrs. Francis H. Lenygon of New York, Second Vice-President; Mr. Howard Mettee, Jr., of Baltimore, Third Vice-President; Miss D. Lorraine Yerkes of Chicago, Secretary; Paul R. MacAlister of New York, Treasurer, and Miss Miriam Smythe of New York, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Members of the A. I. D. elected to the National Board of Governors are Frederick C. Bacon, Boston; Mrs. Jeanne Henkel, Detroit; Ray W. Irwin, Cleveland; Paul R. MacAlister, New York; Joseph Mullen, New York, William MacArthur, Milwaukee, and Carroll A. Sugar, Los Angeles. Quarterly meetings of the Board and Advisory Council will be held in Washington, D. C., next April.

Bay Stater to Aid In Transport Study

Appointment of Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, as a member of a highway transport committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials to study the adequacy of the Nation's roads for defense was announced yesterday.

Thomas H. McDonald, head of the Federal Public Roads Administration and Chairman of the new committee, said the group would report its findings to the National Defense Commission and Army and Navy Officials. At the request of President Roosevelt the committee will consider the strength of bridges and width of strategic roads, as well as adequacy of ingress and egress from urban centers, military facilities and production plants.

Other committee members include A. W. Brandt, New York Superintendent of Public Roads; H. G. Shirley, Virginia State Highway Commissioner; G. Donald Kennedy, Michigan State Highway Commissioner, and E. B. Whitman, Chairman of the Maryland State Roads Commission.

By a Staff Photographer

Each Plays Important Part

Top: (Left to right) Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Air Defense Commander, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of General Headquarters Airforce, Langley Field, Va., Capt. Thomas J. Cody, Commanding officer of the Army Information Center, Chelsea, Center: Civilian air raid observers record their findings on forms like this. Bottom: Members of American Legion Post 167, West Roxbury, watch planes from observation platform on clubhouse roof. Left to right: William McConnell, Archie Cameron, and William Nagle.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Fiftieth anniversary celebration and dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. A. C. Ratchesky, principal speaker. At the Hotel Bradford, Boston, at 6:30 p. m.

Evening session of the Twentieth Annual Foreign Affairs School, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Round table discussion on "Which Way America?" with Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, Chairman; Kirtley F. Mather, Non-intervention; Arthur N Holcombe, Help short of war; R. H. Markham, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Federal union; and Warren A. Seavey, Intervention. In the Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Color Photography," illustrated by A. C. Shelton, Agfa Ansco Company, under the auspices of the Boston Camera Club. First in series on various branches of photography, at 351 Newbury Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

Annual Championship Cat Show of the Boston Cat Club in behalf of the British Allied Relief. Horticultural Hall, Boston, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., today and Friday.

Morning session of the Twentieth Annual Foreign Affairs School, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. William Henry Chamberlin, former correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Japan, will speak on "The Far East," in the Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 10:30 a. m. "The European Area" will be discussed by Pierre Cot, former Cabinet Minister of France, at 11:30 a. m. "What Is the War Doing to England?" will be discussed by Ralph Bates, English novelist, at the luncheon meeting, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, at 12:45 p. m. "Defending Democracy" will be discussed by Freda Kirchwey, Editor of The Nation, at the afternoon session, Agassiz House, at 2:30.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Miniature Rooms," with lantern slides, by Mrs. Sayward. In the Lecture Hall at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture of the Lowell Institute on "Religion and the New Moralities" by Dr. William Leonard Langer, Professor of History in Harvard University. Sixth of series entitled "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Bay State Men To Make Home Defense Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—At the direction of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, preparations were under way at the State Department and in military quarters today for the departure soon of two Massachusetts men to Britain where they will study the technique of home defense.

The two, H. Wendell Endicott and John K. Howard, both of Boston, will make the study in behalf of the new State Guard in Massachusetts. They will finance the trip, it is understood from personal funds.

Mr. Endicott and Mr. Howard will go to Britain under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Details of the trip have not been given out but presumably the two, both World War veterans, will leave for Britain as soon as arrangements are completed.

Governor Saltonstall returned to Massachusetts after presiding yesterday at a session of the Council of State Governments. Among those participating was Henry F. Long, Massachusetts State Tax Commissioner, who told members of the Council there was a tendency developing to "siphon tax money from the richer states to the poorer states to better the condition of the people."

He predicted the Federal Government would continue in the welfare field, but the "big problem coming up is the division between the states, local governments and Federal Government of tax revenues and of how much will be taken from the people."

Alban J. Parker, Vermont Attorney General, said a State report disclosed that about 1,000 persons had applied for old-age assistance in Vermont and were unable to obtain it because of lack of State funds to match Federal contributions.

He said the State Legislature would consider the problem at its present session.

Watchful Waiting By R. I. Governor As to Dog Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22—Gov. J. Howard McGrath is following a watchful waiting policy on the issue of dog racing in Rhode Island.

Asked to comment on reports that an attempt might be made to establish a track in this State soon, the Governor said recently:

"I am not committing myself one way or the other on the matter. I am just sitting by and waiting to see who these groups are and if legislation is introduced."

All earlier attempts to pass legislation permitting dog racing in Rhode Island failed, although horse racing with pari-mutuel wagering was legalized in 1934. Until it was closed last year, the Taunton dog track, 17 miles east of Providence, attracted large crowds from the Providence area nightly in the dog racing season. Nearest dog track now is at Raynham, Mass.

Coronor Holds Talcott Responsible for Crash

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Charles H. Talcott, Jr., of Greenwich, has been held criminally responsible by Coroner Theodore E. Streiber for the death of his wife, Hope, killed last Dec. 10 when Mr. Talcott's automobile hit a pole in Greenwich.

The coroner said Mr. Talcott admitted having about 10 drinks before the accident. Mrs. Talcott was the former Hope Amory Cheney, daughter of Frank D. Cheney of Manchester, member of the silk manufacturing family, and Mrs. Cheney.

221 New Hampshire Schools To Take Part in Lunch Plan

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—Not only are so-called surplus foods being distributed to needy families of New Hamphire in large quantities through operation of the food stamp plan and otherwise, but school children throughout the State are also benefitting from distribution of school lunches.

The Surplus Marketing Administration is certifying 221 public and parochial schools with a total enrollment of 19,000 children for participation in the program. The Surplus Marketing Administration furnishes foods to schools.

The Work Projects Administration co-operates by furnishing cooks and helpers to assist in preparing school lunches. In cases of schools where lunches are expanded to include items not in surplus, a small charge may be made with the understanding that the lunches be served on a non-profit basis. Although cooking facilities are not available in many schools hot lunches are served wherever possible.

Primary System Studied

The State primary system in New Hampshire is going to be reconsidered. In his inaugural address, Gov. Robert Blood declared it might be wise to examine the general situation in regard to the primary. Representative Charles M. Mills of Jaffrey quickly took up the cause and has introduced legislation that would move the biennial primary election from the second Tuesday in September to the first Tuesday in June. Representative Mills suggests that this would curtail primary campaigning and would permit a four-month period in which nominees could carry on their campaigns for election with differences of the primaries forgotten. Representative Mills says a return to the old convention system of naming party candidates "would be contrary to the policy pursued by every State which has adopted the primary system for no State, once having adopted the primary, has returned permanently to the convention procedure."

Defense Census

A census of manufacturing facilities in New Hampshire and their potentialities for national defense is being conducted by the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association in conjunction with the efforts of the National Industrial Council. Through the survey it will be possible to picture the industrial assets of the State including space, machines, industries, equipment, as well as information relative to existing facilities that could be used for defense work. Officials of the New Hampshire Bankers Association announce that they have placed all their resources and facilities behind the national defense program and are prepared to provide credit for firms filling defense orders. The bankers have been locating firms that can produce products needed for the program and are putting them in touch with Federal officials. The bankers explain that they expect the few problems surrounding the financing of defense orders to be cleared up in Washington.

Police Systems Linked

In a move that is expected to reduce the cost of communication, the State police systems of Maine and New Hampshire have formed a radio link. Facilities have been installed at Concord headquarters of the New Hampshire system for picking up messages transmitted by the Maine State Police radio station at Wells, Maine. And at Wells facilities have been installed for picking up messages transmitted from the New Hampshire headquarters.

New Bridge Planned

In order to provide greater speed of traffic in and out of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where serious congestion has resulted from the increased number of workers, a new bridge from the mainland at Kittery is being planned. This would provide a second artery connecting the yard with the mainland and would be of especial benefit to workers who are expected to live in the new housing development planned for Kittery.

Peru School Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERU, Mass., Jan. 22—The Peru Center School, the only school in this highest inhabited town of the State, has closed for the winter vacation. As usual, the length of the vacation will depend on the depth of the snow and the transportation possibilities.

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24½ lb sack 83

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59c BOX OF 12

French milled, delicately perfumed, of convenient size for either bath or toilet, you can order this soap at a saving in the following colors and odors: *Colors:* Pink, green, white, orchid. *Odors:* Apple Blossom, Pine, Bouquet, Lilac—or in an assorted box.

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toiletries, first floor

Coming— FRIDAY AND SATURDAY January 24 & 25

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"THE GREATEST THING OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA!"

Everyone looks forward to Remnant Day at Boggs & Buhl . . . for savings in clothing, accessories, home furnishings! You'll find the lowest prices, the greatest values of the season in all departments! Come early—shop late. The entire store is open until 6 p. m. on *both* great shopping days!

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J. H. Brandt
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I am taking this way to express my appreciation and gratitude to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who have so generously responded to my advertisements.

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LIBBY CUT GREEN BEANS	2 No. 2 cans	29
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4801 Baum Boulevard — 3401 Boulevard of Allies
Saw Mill Run Boulevard — 5638 Forward Avenue
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NEW MODERN STREAMLINE
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JANUARY SALE
STRAINLESS SLIPS
with off-the-hip seams
$1.39

Styles lavish with lace, others conservatively lace-trimmed, embroidered models and classic tailored styles in tearose, white or eggshell rayon satin or rayon French crepe. Sizes 32 to 44.

The slip that truly eliminates
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Frank & Seder—First Floor

HAVE YOU SEEN RIECK'S SPECIAL ON COTTAGE CHEESE IN THAT HANDY REFRIGERATOR JAR, MRS. JONES?

YES, I'M GOING TO ORDER ONE EVERY WEEK—WHY, IT'S ONLY 15¢ FOR A FULL POUND OF CHEESE—AND THE JAR COMES WITH IT!

Yes—A FULL POUND—16 OUNCES—OF
RIECK'S
Sealtest System
Creamed COTTAGE CHEESE
in a Glass Refrigerator Jar
ONLY 15¢
DELIVERED—JAN. 8th to FEB. 19th

Rieck's Creamed Cottage Cheese, like all Rieck products, is a quality product, and can be bought with confidence.

Tried this?
COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD
3 hard cooked eggs
5 dozen stuffed olives
1½ cups Creamed Cottage Cheese
Lettuce or other greens
Chop egg whites and olives and mix with the cottage cheese. Arrange in mounds on lettuce or other greens. Garnish with the egg yolk which has been pressed through a sieve. Serve with salad dressing. Four to six servings.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
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The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

Need Is Seen Of U. S. Ready To Make War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Jan. 22—America must prepare to declare war against Germany and send an expeditionary force abroad if that is necessary for the defeat of Hitlerism, Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University, said in an address here last night to the Central Vermont Social Union.

There is only one answer for America in the present world crisis, Dr. Thomas, an ordained minister, asserted.

"That is to do everything possible to defeat Hitler, and to render it impossible for any successor of Hitler to undertake to conquer the world," he added.

Dr. Thomas proposed that Britain, while winning a defensive war against Germany, may not be strong enough for the final offensive on the continent necessary to defeat the Nazis. Germany, he stressed, is not likely to be defeated except by such an offensive.

In this circumstance, therefore, may lie the "opportunity and duty of the United States," Dr. Thomas said. For America must not rest, he added, until Hitler is beaten and must be prepared to use "military force" on the high seas "or on the soil of England, France or any other land."

The speaker told his audience that it is not a question of declaring war on Hitler. "He has already declared war on everything that America stands for. The question of when we shall oppose him with force, and on what soil or in what seas, is a problem of military tactics. The answer is whenever and wherever our military force will be the most effective.

"It is not a question of believing in war. No real American believes in war if it is possible to prevent it. But there have been real Americans from George Washington down who gladly and gloriously have resorted to war rather than yield to tyranny. That is our present situation, as the shattered and prostrate governments of the nations of Europe already conquered testify unmistakably with great pathos."

Dr. Thomas painted a black picture of future life in America should Hitler be sufficiently successful in Europe to be able to threaten to invade the United States.

Compensation Case Precedent Is Set

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Commission apparently has established a precedent by ruling that an employer must pay compensation to the widow of a salesman who, flying his own plane, crashes and is injured fatally while on his route.

Charles M. Stewart of Worcester, flying from here to Kansas City, Mo., in his newly acquired light plane, hit a high tension wire, crashed and was killed at Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 13.

The Commission has ruled his employer, the Logan Drinking Cup Company, must pay his widow $10 weekly and a minor son $2 weekly. The Commission found Mr. Stewart was traveling at company expense; that the company knew he planned the trip by plane, and did not object.

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In 1941 select a laundry in which precision quality and care are always maintained.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Clean as a Dutch Kitchen

Did you ever wonder what a modern fishing boat looks like below decks?

Cleanliness would be your most lasting impression of a 40-Fathom trawler. Nickel-clad refrigerated holds, shown above, as clean as any New England housewife could ask for.

A spotless engine room with the great diesel power plant shining like the pet of the fire station. Scrubbed paintwork everywhere.

At sea and ashore, sanitation combines with speed and efficiency to make 40-Fathom outstanding in the great fish business of Boston.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Helped by the Fund

R. J. Kellar

A Co-operative Job in Baking

Arthur Gillis and Shirley Vinson, 8 and 9, respectively, are members of a cooking class at the Norfolk House Center in Roxbury which believes boys, as well as girls, should learn to cook.

Anonymous Gift of $10,000 Heads Community Fund List

Contributions of $100 or more to the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign announced today are:

$10,000, anonymous; the Charles Irwin Travelli Fund.
$5,000, anonymous (6).
$4,800, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky.
$3,222, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ayer.
$3,000, anonymous (3); Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. William Amory Parker.
$2,600, anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors.
$2,275, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gold.
$2,200, Mr. and Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge.
$2,000, anonymous (7); Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis; Mrs. William Inglis Morse.
$1,850, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy.
$1,600, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald A. Kieven; Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill.
$1,500, anonymous (4); Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gardiner; Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Gray; Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Siosberg.
$1,200, the Misses Sturgis.
$1,165, Miss Mary E. Williams.
$1,150, anonymous (2); Miss Charlotte Peirce.
$1,100, anonymous (2); Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Greenough; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Simon.
$1,096, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
$1,000, anonymous (27); Albert Farwell Bemis Charity Trust; John H. and Paul R. Corcoran; Mr. and Mrs. Channing H. Cox; Harold S. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Harwood; Jacob A. Izenstatt; Mrs. Charles Walcott.
$900, "A Friend."
$850, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson.
$800, Judge and Mrs. Clarence C. Smith.
$750, Courtenay Guild; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery; Mrs. Guy Waring.
$700, Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Keller; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills.
$655, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Tudor.
$650, Bailey Fund, Kings Chapel House; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Stampleman.
$600, "A Friend"; Chandler Hovey.
$575, Mrs. H. G. Byng.
$550, Mrs. Williams Haynes-Smith.
$525, Mr. and Mrs. Thorvald S. Ross.
$500, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Amory; Mr. and Mrs. Julian J. Cohen; Frank D. Comerford; Francis E. Frothingham; Mrs. Langdon Frothingham; Mrs. Henry W. Giese; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goldman; Miss Josephine Griffith; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd; Mrs. William G. Nickerson; Mrs. Francis S. Parker; Mrs. Robert deW. Sampson; Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Selekman; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Stackpole; Dr. Hugh Williams.
$460, "A Friend."
$400, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cabot; Miss S. Elizabeth Fenno; Samuel Herbert J. and Sol Finkelstein; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sterman; Mrs. Walter F. Watters.
$375, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kaplan.
$350, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, additional (total to date $1,450); Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harding; Mrs. Roger S. Warner; Arthur H. Wellman; Mrs. W. Stewart Whittemore.
$340, The Rev. and Mrs. Emelius W. Smith.
$330, Mrs. Samuel S. Drury; Mr. and Mrs. Max Starr.
$307, Miss Isabella Grandin.
$300, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bloomfield; R. M. DeCormis; Mrs. Kuno Francke; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Gondelman; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hallowell; Mrs. William D. Howland; Mrs. David M. Little; Mr. and Mrs. William P. McKenzie; Mrs. Andrew J. Peters; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rudnick; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schaye; Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Sharples; George Tyson; Miss Mary P. Winsor.
$275, Miss Marian J. Homans; Thomas E. Proctor, 2nd.
$250, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cobb; Joseph A. Daniels; Benjamin A. Elfman; Mrs. Kirkland H. Gibson; Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Gow; Benjamin W. Guernsey; Merton E. Ober; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Payson; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell M. Provizer; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal, additional (total to date $1,500).
$215, Miss Marjorie C. Loring; Hyman Mover.
$200, Weston W. Adams; Mrs. Grace Croll de Friez; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Eiseman; Edward B. Ginsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Grant; Franklin F. Raymond; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Selib; Mrs. Carrie Shelley; Irving S. Stone; Miss Edith Storer; Julius and George Tofias; Mrs. A. Winsor Weld.
$175, Mrs. William E. Cushing; Joseph and Henry Halper.
$165, Mrs. Henry W. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard D. Feinberg.
$150—Mrs. E. A. Codman; Douglas Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Koch; F. Russell Nourse; David Short; Louis Tichnor; Louise W. Toussaint Trust; Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Young.
$125—Morris Bernstein, Ferdinand S. Bloom; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Burrage; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Goldstein; Moses Leibman; Edward Lovering; Mrs. Edward Reynolds; Julius Rosenwald, II; Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Salter; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ullman.
$120—Mrs. Peter Sutcliffe.
$110—George P. Gardner, Jr.; Bernard Gilbert; Mrs. Samuel Gryzmish; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lait; Mrs. Leon M. Little.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Amory; John A. Blanchard; Mrs. W. Stuart Forbes, Jr.; Miss Alice Bache Gould; Mr. and Mrs. H. King Hallkman; Mrs. John Hurd Hutchins; Joseph Katz; Edward J. Samson; Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Schwab.

Refugee Woman Sees U. S.: Land of Glorious Freedom

America in the eyes of a French refugee, just arrived from abroad, is a haven of freedom—unbeaten, strong—where she can be safe from the Nazi terror.

Arriving in New York last week on the Portuguese ship Serpa Pinto, the French woman (whose name for family reasons cannot be disclosed), ate a carefree meal, rode in an automobile, and washed her hands with real soap—all for the first time in many, many months. She has a family of several children, a husband, and a sister still in unoccupied France. Her loved ones, she explains, are already suspected of leading sabotage activities against the Germans.

They are living virtually as outlaws — almost penniless, always fearful of the next move of the Gestapo. But they will not give in to Naziism, she declares, as long as they are able to muster a spark of resistence.

Mrs. F—— plans to write about the underground activities of loyal Frenchmen, and send the money she earns to her family.

More Work, Less Food

"My native land?" she mused, in an interview. "It is a sad story: a land where 'on travaille plus, mange moins,'"—where you work much more, eat much less. The "much" was eloquently expressed in her tone of voice.

America is to her grateful eyes what her loved France was "yesterday"—before the war.

"My only fear, it is that you Americans will not learn from the story of France. You are free. You do not know what that means. I know. When I debark from the boat, I see automobiles—hundreds, thousands of them. Do you know that the only automobiles we see in France are ridden in by Germans? France is a land of bicycles.

"You go miles to town to shop —on bicycles. You may have a car, but you cannot buy gasoline. There are no taxis at the railroad stations. You step down, enter a little two-wheeled car drawn by a chain behind a bicycle ridden by a boy.

No Soap at Any Price

"Do you stop to think when you wash your hands? One of the happiest moments of these last few days was when I could use some real soap. It was a real physical pleasure. I nearly cried. We have no soap in France—there is none at any price.

"Many a day I have stood over the tub, trying to make my miserable soap. Once I worked for a day and a half—20 hours—and I had only 50 grams of it. Our laundry is done with tri-phosphate; and there isn't much of that."

Mrs. F. was also grateful for the American newspapers, which she is learning to read—it is her first trip to the United States. Picking one up, she pointed out a headline on the activities of the RAF. "On the first page!" she exclaimed "But we, we have to search at the bottom of page four for a little notice. The rest of the paper is full of alleged German victories!"

France is overwhelmingly pro-British, she said. She seemed surprised that anyone could imagine otherwise. "Why, when the RAF flies over our country, the peasants defy the strict rules, run out, cheer, and wave their arms. They do not stay inside."

Untangled Red Tape

Thousands of Frenchmen would give everything they have to come to the United States, she said. She had to work seven months, against all kinds of red tape and indifference, to gain the privilege. It took six weeks just to get a transit visa for passage over Spain. She left Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 28 and arrived in New York Jan. 9.

On the boat were 630 passengers of 22 nationalities. Since it was built to accommodate 300 persons, the quarters were crowded and at times extremely unpleasant. The Portuguese Commissioner, she declared, was callous, and when they had docked in State Island, tried to charge each passenger $8 to ferry them to Manhattan. "There was almost a revolution!" she said.

"My only hope is that America will give aid—enough aid, quick aid. You must make Britain's victory sure. It would liberate the United States from the heaviest weight it has ever had dragging it down. If you knew what France has known, if you could learn from our experience, you would see your terrible danger and act!"

Bills Filed by Tobin Seek To Plug Leaks in City Funds

There has been little publicity about it, but an important part of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's legislative program consists of measures to plug leaks in City funds, streamline City methods, and correct undesirable quirks in laws.

These bills appear to concern dull procedures in City business, and nothing more. But actually, they include proposals to make the Hub's governmental structure a little less antiquated, thus they concern the taxpayer.

Take the question of automobile excises. The Mayor proposes to halt a trickle of City revenue into the gopher hole of careless practices by making a simple change in method. Here's how:

The City annually makes up its tax list for automobile excises on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of Motor Vehicles —information contained on small cards which are prepared each year, one for each automobile registered.

The cards for all automobiles registered in Massachusetts are transported each year to the office of the State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation to be sorted according to cities and towns. Then Boston's cards are put into baskets and carted off to Boston City Hall.

Many Vanish

The sad thing has been that some of Boston's cards strangely vanish somewhere en route. "Hundreds of them" disappear annually through carelessness or deliberate intent, informed officials admit. The result is, certain people's cars don't get taxed and Boston loses thousands of dollars in revenue.

Mayor Tobin's new law simply provides that the Registry of Motor Vehicles annually shall furnish each city and town with a list of all automobiles registered in that community, to supplement the card system and provide a fool-proof check.

Another law on the Mayor's list would avert endless legal battles and save the City much money by simply bringing a statute up to date. Tax liens on land, it provides, shall not be affected by "errors or irregularities in assessment proceedings."

Neither a property owner nor his property can be held liable under present laws for a delinquent tax unless he has been duly notified of the assessment. Technically, he is not duly notified if his name is misspelled on the tax bill; if his title is wrong; if the bill comes to the wrong address; if, for example, the tax is assessed to the Joe Blank Company instead of the Joe Blank Corporation—and this technicality can thwart the City's collecting and tie things up in court for years.

Only last week the Supreme Court handed down a decision on this point. The tax bill had gone to the wrong member of the board of directors of a corporation, and the case involved that point. The decision upheld the City, but only after years of battling the case in court.

Against Property

Under Mayor Tobin's law, the tax would be assessed against the property is well as the person; in other words, little mistakes in the billing—which are bound to occur because of constant changes in addresses, ownership and corporate management — would not jeopardize the City's tax claims.

Another way to dodge taxes would be thwarted by a third measure the Mayor seeks.

The City has been known to lose large sums through failure of persons to record a deed of conveyance. If John Doe buys a piece of tax-exempt property, as from a charitable institution, for example, he and the seller may keep silent, and allow the City to go on thinking the property is tax exempt.

Confusion as to the validity of the City's tax claims often arises in cases where conveyances have not been recorded. This occurs particularly under the present law concerning tax liens. The Mayor's measure would change this situation.

Under another of the Mayor's proposals, an applicant for tax abatement would have to sign the application in person. This would eliminate the present practice under which a lawyer may fill out the abatement petition, and it would force the landowner to state under penalties of perjury facts about the property, his opinion about its value, etc.

Sharp Practice

City officials think many irresponsible abatement petitions will be discouraged if the property owner personally has to go on record as to what they think of the value of their property.

A sharp practice has been for persons to appear before the Appellate Tax Board long after the deadline for appealing the City's decision on abatement petitions, and exhibit a carbon copy of a letter purporting to duly notify the City Assessors of the intention to seek an appeal. Usually, the Board has agreed to hear the case.

City officials point out, however, that such carbon copies may be faked. If so, it means the petitioning person never gave the City notice in seeking the appeal.

Mayor Tobin proposes that the Appellate Tax Board grant such hearings only when the petitioner can exhibit a written agreement between him and the Boston Assessors acknowledging the proposed appeal.

Men over 70 years old in Boston would be spared the yearly pilgrimage to City Hall to gain the exemption from poll tax to which they are entitled, under another measure the Mayor seeks. This law provides that once a man has been granted exemption because of the age limit, he shall be dropped from the rolls. This would eliminate the annual practice of sending several thousand bills to such people and then having to receive their petition for abatement and grant them.

Dog Teams Sought As Defense Aid

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 22 (AP)—Prof. C. Floyd Jackson, Chairman of the University of New Hampshire's biological institute, submitted a new entry today for the program of national defense—dog teams.

A practical dog-sledder for 15 years, Professor Jackson said teams of Huskies could be used for scouting service of for transporting ski troops' supplies.

"A dog sled," he explained, "can go anywhere a man on snowshoes can, which means nearly everywhere in the snow-bound mountains of the northern United States and of Canada. A seven-dog team can carry between 700 and 800 pounds—enough supplies to last four men two weeks."

Council Delays Vote on Wood For One Week

The Executive Council postponed for another week today confirmation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of former State Auditor Russell A. Wood as Chairman of the Fall River Board of Finance.

The delay came when Councilor J. A. Donovan (D) of Lawrence moved to hold the Wood appointment in committee for another week because of the continued absence of Councilor Frank A. Brooks (R) of Concord.

Last week the Council voted four to four on confirmation of Mr. Wood, the tie vote meaning rejection of the appointment. The Governor immediately resubmitted Mr. Wood's nomination. It is expected that when Mr. Brooks returns the appointment will be approved, with Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Councilor, voting with the four Republican members for Mr. Wood.

The Council confirmed the appointments of Herbert A. Baker of Norwood as Special Justice of the Dedham District Court to succeed the late Judge James A. Halloran and James de Normandie as Director of the State Division of Livestock Disease Control.

Saltonstall Calls for Data On Plants for Defense Work

To advance his program of placing vacant factory space and idle machinery in Massachusetts at the disposal of the National Defense Commission, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today that he will confer late this week with officials of the Industrial Development Commission and James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Returning to the State House today from attending the inaugural ceremonies in Washington, Governor Saltonstall said he was informed that the "bottleneck"in defense preparations was due to the fact that there are not sufficient small factories manufacturing essential parts needed in the construction of planes, tanks, and other war materials.

In this connection, the Governor will call upon John F. Tinsley, head of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Powell Cabot, Chairman of the State Industrial Development Commission; Commissioner Moriarty and State Aviation Director Crocker Snow, to furnish him with detailed data which may be made available for the manufacture of articles causing the bottleneck in the defense production program.

Much data regarding the matter already has been classified, the Governor said. Upon receiving the information the Governor will send it to defense officials in Washington and, if necessary, will send his advisors to Washington to explain it.

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to invite you to our
NEW BEAUTY SALON
Same building, but Second Floor.

For your comfort this salon is modern in all of its appointments. Every booth is fully equipped to serve you in every process of being well groomed. We have been in this location for 9 years. Some of our technicians have served you for that period of time and will give you the same careful attention as ever.

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1126 Boylston Street, Second Floor, Boston, Mass. Cir. 9830

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PAINE Mid-winter SALE

SPECIAL PURCHASES ENABLE US TO OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUES FOR YOUR

Bedroom

Here are two suites which truly meet PAINE standards of design and superior cabinet work. We bring them—and other fine bedroom furniture—to you at great savings because of large, long-planned purchases for this Mid-Winter Sale.

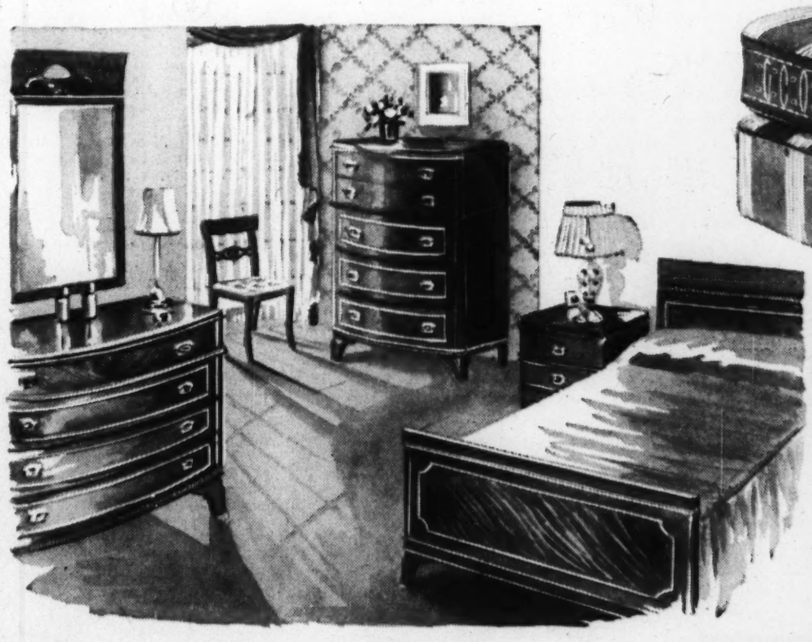
Solid Mahogany

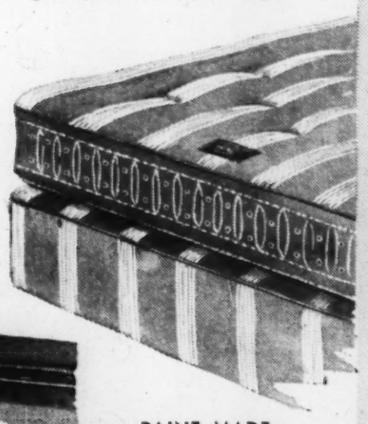
Distinguished 18th Century Colonial reproduction with reeded, pineapple-top bed posts and fine details —even to the charming hardware.

Double bed, chest and dresser with large mirror.
Regularly 159.50 SALE **139.50**

With Twin Beds
Regularly 202.00 SALE **175.00**

Night Table
Regularly 21.50 SALE **18.50**





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SALE **39.50**

Hair upholstered box spring
SALE **39.50**

GRACIOUS REGENCY

Simplicity of line and excellent proportions mark this suite as choice decorator furniture. All mahogany with exquisitely matched mahogany veneers. Authentic brasses.

Double bed, chest and dresser with large mirror.
Regularly 245.00 SALE **179.50**

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Regularly 314.00 SALE **229.50**

Night Table 24.75 **Chair 16.50**
Dressing Table 69.50

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ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS ★ DRAPERIES AND CURTAINS ★ RADIOS ★ PIANOS ★ LAMPS AND GIFTS

New York University Miler May Surprise—Tennis Exhibition Set for the Garden

Violet Coach Predicts Les MacMitchell Ready

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that Leslie MacMitchell's name has been added to the Prout one-mile field in Saturday's meet at the Boston Garden, the big race of the evening is more scrambled than ever. Picture seven men on the starting line and every one of them a prospective champion—Chuck Fenske, John Munski, Walter Mehl, Luigi Beccali, Gene Venzke, Mel Truett and MacMitchell.

A story goes with MacMitchell's appearance among the milers. Last week the New York University middle-distance star was officially entered in the Prout 1,000-yard special, to battle Campbell Kane, Jim Kehoe, John Borican and others. The Violet star had run a disappointing V. F. W. mile a couple of weeks ago, setting a slow early pace and then finishing in the rear, and the Prout committee felt that he might do the same thing in their race Saturday.

Request Granted

However, earlier this week Emil Von Elling, veteran N. Y. U. coach and MacMitchell's special handler, requested that Les be shifted to the longer race and the mentor assured Prout officials that his boy would not have another disappointing night. Von Elling has always been very co-operative in sending Violet runners here for invitation and relay races, and his request was immediately granted.

As proof that MacMitchell is ready to step out among the mile pace setters, Von Elling points to his protege's 4:14.8 mile in the N. Y. U. medley relay triumph in the recent Metropolitan A. A. U. championships at the New York Coliseum. As John Munski's time in winning the V. F. W. trophy race here was a poor 4m. 14.4s., it would seem, therefore, that the Violet junior is definitely in the running. The boy is getting better with each race.

Needs Experience

All MacMitchell needs to dominate the mile field, according to long-time track critics, is experience. He has the stamina, the heart, the condition and other necessary equipment, but must learn to pace himself. This seems like a good time to learn, with Munski "hot," Beccali in shape and Fenske trying to fight his way back to the front.

Incidentally, at the same time Von Elling asked the Prout committee to let MacMitchell run in the one-mile, the Violet track coach requested that at least 45 minutes be allowed to elapse between the running of the trophy race and the college two-mile relay, which will bring together N. Y. U., Manhattan, Fordham and Rhode Island. MacMitchell, of course, will run in both. However, this little matter called for no readjustment of the schedule, as the mile had originally been booked for 9:45 on the time card and the relay for 10:35.

Unable to Train

It now becomes known why Chuck Fenske has been slow in reaching top condition on the boards. As you remember, the Wisconsin star ran a weak third in the Sugar Bowl mile and did likewise in the V. F. W. special here a week ago last Saturday. But as the fellow found it physically impossible to continue his training program through the past summer, it is a wonder he has been able to stay even close to the front.

Shorts. . . . Seven men will walk to the starting line in the two-mile Saturday, as well as the mile. . . . The 1,000-yard field includes eight names, with six in the 600. . . . Andy Neidnig became the eighth man in the 1,000. . . . He wears Manhattan's colors. . . . Tommy Garland, another Manhattan runner and probably the best hurdler in the New York area, has entered the Prout 45-yard timber special. . . . Herbert Thompson, who pulled a muscle in the Metropolitan championships, has withdrawn from the Prout dash. . . . Mel Treutt has done 4:11 in the mile. . . . Beccali has been down to 4:09. . . . John Borican, who runs the 1,000, holds the Prout record at 2m. 12.6s., the Boston mark at 2m. 12s., and the world standard at 2m. 8.8s.

Sports Around the Hub

This afternoon's only local baseball news came out of the Allston Hive, where Bob Quinn received the signed 1941 Bee contract of Nick Strincevich. The Red Sox Fenway Park office was quiet. Strincevich joined the Hub's National Leaguers last spring out of Sacramento, where he won only two games and lost six. That Pacific Coast League record meant nothing, however, as Nick quickly made a hit with Manager Casey Stengel and became one of the starting mound corps.

The morning papers carried the story of Lefty Grove's signing of a blank Red Sox contract. In this particular case, give the veteran southpaw credit for being a smart boy. He realizes that nobody ever got very far trying to argue salary with Tom Yawkey, and that because he (Lefty) showed a willingness to trust the owner's judgment, the figure is sure to be quite satisfactory. Tom is always generous with the fellows who "play ball" with him on the salary question.

The Badminton and Tennis Club announces the Metropolitan men's indoor tennis doubles championship schedule, with the tournament getting under way at the club house Friday afternoon. First-round matches start in the afternoon and run well into the evening.

Another ace speaker has been added to the head table for the annual baseball writers' Copley-Plaza banquet Jan. 30. Bill Summers, the American League umpire who makes his home in Upton, Mass., will put on a tuxedo for the first time in his life and sit with the notables. Bill is as handy at the speakers' table as he is with the indicator, and should keep the crowd in an uproar with a few of his experiences.

At these testimonial banquets, such as have been given the Boston College Eagles ever since their Sugar Bowl gridiron victory at New Orleans, plenty of flowery words are generally the order. Most of them drift quickly away on the evening air. However, little Lou Montgomery listened to words that were sweeter than usual last night at his Westminster dinner. John L. Donovan, state director of the National Youth Administration, offered the Eagle star a job.

Shorts . . . The Boston Garden managed to keep most of New England's sporting crowd happy this week with a variety of events . . . There was the Ice Follies Sunday, the Bruin-Ranger hockey battle last night, the pro tennis show coming tomorrow evening and the Prout track meet on Saturday . . . The Bruins have tallied 12 more goals than any other club in the N. H. L. . . . Boston University meets the University of Cincinnati on the gridiron next Oct. 4, in the Hub . . . The two teams will meet at Cincy the following year . . . Herb Hash and Paul Campbell signed Red Sox contracts yesterday . . . So did Phil Masi, with the Bees.

Reds Add Farm Club

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds have announced virtual completion of negotiations for a seventh farm club—a newly established team at Riverside, Calif.

Frank Lane, Assistant General Manager, who went to the coast last week, advised General Manager Warren C. Giles that only formal action by the Brooklyn Dodgers in placing a club at Santa Barbara remained to round out an eight-team California State League, of which Riverside will be a member.

Seals Release Burns

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Outright release of Irving "Jack" Burns, first baseman, is disclosed by the San Francisco Seals. Burns, a baseball veteran, was obtained last year from Toronto of the International League in a trade for Harley Boss. His home is in Brighton, Mass.

MacPhail at Reading

READING, Pa. (AP) — Leland Stanford MacPhail, Jr., 23, son of Larry MacPhail, President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has been appointed business manager of Reading's club in the Interstate Baseball League.

Bears Sign Frankhouse

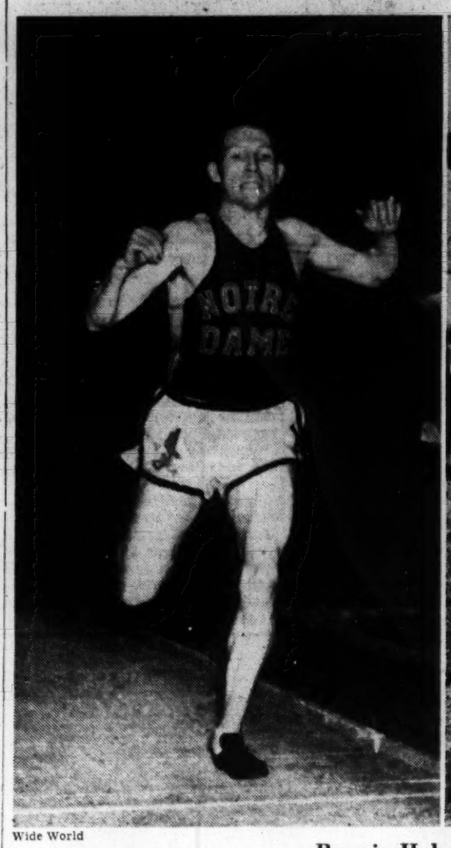
NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Fred Frankhouse, veteran pitcher, has signed a new contract with the Newark Bears baseball club as coach and general assistant to Manager Johnny Neun.

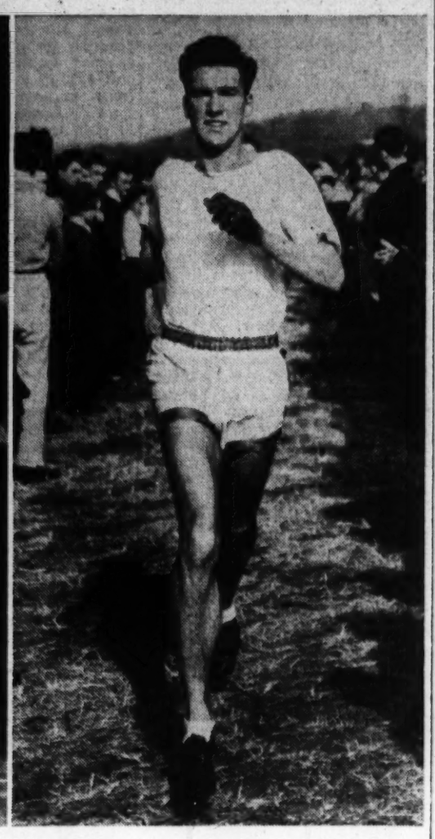
In Boston Again

Opposes Alice Marble

Mary Hardwick, England's No. 1 tennis player, comes back to Boston tomorrow night in a different capacity than when she was last here. In August, 1940, she performed in the national doubles at Longwood as an amateur. At Boston Garden tomorrow she will play Miss Marble in singles as a professional. Others on the program are Don Budge and Bill Tilden.

Return to Garden for Prout Meet





Wide World

Race in Hub Saturday

Greg Rice (left), the former Notre Dame star, who sprinted to the front of the two-mile field last winter, comes back to Boston to run the Larrivee trophy race. Les MacMitchell (right) is one of the seven starters in the K. of C. mile and, according to his N. Y. U. coach, Emil von Elling, is ready to challenge his more experienced rivals.

More Changes Are Possible In Line-Up Due to Hershey

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve-straight games without defeat and four of them in the past six days is plenty of hockey and plenty good. Ordinarily the breathing spell from last night, when Bruins topped Rangers 4-3 in overtime, to next Sunday night when they play Americans in New York, would be a welcome respite. It will not be, however, for someone.

During the next few days a decision regarding the make-up of the team will have to be made. If the injured Woody Dumart returns to the line-up someone will have to step out and for that reason the coming relief is not relief for all. Practice and other influence under the watchful eye of Manager Art Ross will provide information to render a decision soon.

Hershey is playing at home tonight and Saturday against Springfield and New Haven and Sunday at Buffalo. Springfield and New Haven are battling for the Eastern Division lead and the Bears need assistance. Last night the Bruins recalled Herbie Cain to make the 15th man in the line-up for the Rangers game due to the absence of Dumart. To say that he helped is to show a difference between the Bruins winning 4-3 and losing 3-1.

Apparently glad to return to the majors, even for a game, the veteran who was cast-off from Canadiens a year ago and recently in disfavor with the Bruins, proceeded to share the limelight with Frankie Brimsek, goalie. He was the 15th man at the start of the game and about the only man at the finish. He displaced Art Jackson as left winger on the Kraut line and had the fans wondering why he had not played like this earlier in the season.

If Cain really has found himself there is room for him on the Bruins. When he is going right he is still too good a hockey player to rust out in the minor leagues and if he is ready to resume his rightful place in the Bruin line-up, somebody will have to make way. This week will tell the story. There are possibilities of other changes too, for there are other former Bruins at Hershey and reports state that they are flying.

The play-offs are not too distant and it is definitely reassuring to all concerned regarding the Bruin chances to see so much available talent. The club is in the midst of an impressive stretch of 12 games without defeat and Mel Hill, Cain, Flash Hollett and Johnny Shewchuk, all important cogs a year ago have been chafing in the uniforms of the Hershey team.

Those who rebel at the sudden decision of Art Ross regarding player changes usually have to bow in some sort of recognition to his wisdom eventully. Certainly Pat McReavy and Gordon Bruce, kid wings on the Ko Ko line at present, are not the equal of Cain, Hill or Hollett, but the team is winning and temporary demotion has worked wonders with Cain.

Art Jackson had been playing left wing for the Krauts since the injury to Dumart early in the Chicago game Sunday and had scored two goals in that game. Last night Cain was inserted in place of Jackson in the second period and Jackson, a good scorer in his own right, only skated from the bench to the exit for the balance of the evening. His substitute was too "hot" to keep out and scored two goals and assisted in a third.

For a while it looked as if the Bruins were to engage in their 10th tie . . . The game resembled basketball with each team putting on the pressure when in the other fellow's territory . . . Few try to carry the puck much in these days, they reach the center zone and fire . . . The game could have gone either way, it was so open.

Despite the 4-3 score the two goalers were outstanding . . . It is strange to see Rangers being beaten at their own game and not so long ago they were setting the style . . . Lynn Patrick, Neil Colville, Phil Watson and Bryan Hextall all picked up a point on Bill Cowley, who failed to tally . . . Some of the Rangers did not look to be in condition.

Indoor Tennis

Metropolitan Men's Doubles Championship

First Round, Jan. 24

Badminton & Tennis Club, Boston

3:30—Aivah Sullaway-John Palfrey v. C. G. Plimpton, Sr. & Jr. John M. Abbot-Lyman Olmstead v. R. Bourne-George Owen Jr.

4:30—Nelson Hooe-W. C. Bowditch v. James Moss-Dr. Langdon Parsons; Sargent Collier-Vaughn Pipes v. Calvin Hill-Shattuck.

5:30—Phil Jameson-Lytton Dowson v. Harold Hunter-Ruel Ritz-E. Crooker v. Prentiss Shepherd-Roberts Tunis.

6:30—William Healey-Dr. J. L. O'Hare v. Ralph Ellis-R. Allen Harrison Rowbotham-Sumner Rodman v. R. E. Freisenbruck-Edward McKnight.

7:30—Robert Grier-Robert Peslor v. J. Butler-George Goodwin R. A. Wallace-H. Halliday v. Platt Spencer-Winslow Blanchard.

8:30—Albert Stitt-Chauncy Steele v. Ralph Hornblower-Lothrop Withington Robert Emmons-Haskett Derby v. Albert Everts-Donald Allmon.

9:30—Dr. Colket Caner-Frederick M. Bundy v. R. H. Cobb-William E. Hurd Newton Kraus-Charles Swanson v. Elmer Ryan.

10:30—M. L. L. Short-J. K. Bottomley v. R. J. McKay-John P. Merrill H. Holbrook Hyde-George Mendell v. Roger Moody-Ken Chase.

Seeded Teams—1. Harrison Rowbotham-Sumner Rodman. 2. Albert Stitt-Chauncy Steele. 3. Newton Kraus-Charles Swanson. 4. Albert Everts-Donald Allmon. 5. Dr. Colket Caner-Frederick M. Bundy. 6. Phil Jameson-Lytton Dowson. 7. H. Holbrook Hyde-George Mandell. 8. Robert Grier-Robert Peelor.

Husky Entrants Announced For Meet Saturday

Northeastern University will have five individuals and three relay teams in the annual Prout Games at the Garden Saturday night. Ed Macfarland, former scholastic hurdles champion, and Dick Powers will be in the "timber topping" event while Bill Friary and Francis Corcoran will sprint. Ralph Willette has been entered in the high jump.

Best of the Husky relay teams appears to be the two-mile quartet, which will feature the Carroll twins of Belmont. Bill Carroll won the New England thousand-yard title in the Vet's meet two weeks ago, and Bob was fourth.

The rest of the two-mile team has not yet been chosen, but it probably will include Ed Parker of Arlington, who was seventh in the intercollegiate cross-country championships, and Mike Prohodsky of Fairhaven. Capt. Sam Drevitch and Colby Kelley are other possibilities.

The varsity mile team will have Captain Drevitch, Joe Mascianica, Arnold Saunders, and Sophomore Robert Horne.

The freshman relay team will have Reggie Cook of Medford, who won the Y. M. C. A. dash last week, Joe Sheehan of Concord, Ed Long of Belmont, and Cecil Furbish of Framingham.

Obeck at Akron

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—Appointment of Victor Obeck, playing-coach in charge of the line with the Boston Bears of the American Pro League last season, as first assistant Akron University football coach was announced today by Otis Douglas, recently named head coach.

Obeck is a Springfield, Mass., College star from Camden, N. J.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Wayne Sabin upset Bryan (Bitsy) Grant in semifinals of Dixie tennis tournament, but lost in final round by Bobby Riggs.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 23
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
(No Wednesday news)
For Thursday, Jan. 23
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Melodies. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m. Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Song Recital, Maria Nemeth, accompanied by the Orchestra of the Budapest Opera; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—B. B. C. Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: Second, Third and Fourth Acts of "Il Trovatore," by Jose Verdi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London — 10:30 p. m. — Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Yale vs. Penn In an Eastern 'Cellar' Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Only the "cellar championship" in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League is at stake tonight when Yale meets Pennsylvania at New Haven, but the game may furnish valuable indications as to how the leaders may fare later in the season.

So far, each team has lost two league games, Penn to Dartmouth and Cornell, the League's two top-ranking teams, and Yale to Cornell and Columbia. Both may be stronger than that indicates. Penn, despite undergraduate complaints that Coach Lon Jourdet's system was a "relic of horse and buggy days," figures to show improvement. The Quakers have suffered from injuries keeping several good players off the squad.

Both on comparative scores and on the time-tested theory that the visiting team in any league game has to be at least five points better than the home forces to win, Yale figures to come out ahead tonight.

The Elis also figure in this week's only other league game, facing Cornell at Ithaca, Saturday.

Army and Navy encounter a strong pair of Washington (D. C.) teams in today's major non-league games. The Cadets, who recently won their first victory of the season, play George Washington; Navy meets Georgetown. George Washington, playing most of its games against Southern Conference teams or Mid-Western invaders, has a record of 10 victories and three defeats. Georgetown, after losing its first game of the season, has won nine straight and figures to be entirely too strong for the Midshipmen. Pittsburgh's Panthers encounter Waynesburg in another promising game.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station Notice

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Thursdays (Beginning Jan. 28) 11:30 a. m. Sundays 2:30 p. m. WMEX, 1470kc.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Alice Marble Set to Make Pro Debut Tomorrow Night

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four of the brightest stars in the tennis firmament today will lend their brilliance to Boston Garden tomorrow night as the touring professional players reach the Hub on their country-wide trip.

Two of the quartet are veterans of the professional ranks, and two are newcomers—yet all are standouts in their own right.

The two veterans are William Tatum Tilden, II, a veteran in every sense of the word, and Don Budge, the best tennis player in the world today. Newcomers are Alice Marble, considered the outstanding woman player of the present, and Mary Hardwick, ranked No. 1 in England.

Singles and Doubles

The program calls for three matches during the evening, two singles and one doubles. In the singles Miss Marble will meet Miss Hardwick and Budge will play Tilden, while in the doubles Tilden and La Marble will team up against Budge and Miss Hardwick.

In a way the matches tomorrow night shape up as the best ever given since the profesionals first began laying their green canvas court on the Garden floor, for they will mark the first time that the outstanding man and the outstanding woman players have been presented together on the same bill.

From the point of view of competition, of course, the matches leave something to be desired. From the point of view of human interest, however, the program appears to have everything.

Great Shotmakers

Big Bill Tilden, whose name has been prominent in tennis circles for more than two decades, can hardly be expected to match Budge shot for shot. But here will be two of the greatest shotmakers of all time meeting on the same court, and whatever Tilden may lose in ability he will more than make up in showmanship.

Likewise the outcome of the match between Misses Marble and Hardwick is practically a foregone conclusion, for the Californian has not bowed to any woman since she lost to Helen Jacobs at Wimbledon in June of 1938. Yet the English girl should prove capable enough to bring out the best in Miss Marble's game and if she improves only slightly she might trip the American.

In the mixed doubles will lie most of the fun of the evening. Faced with none of the seriousness which characterizes national championships, La Marble will probably let down the bars to give Tilden a run as he tries to steal the show.

Here Last August

In addition to making her New England professional debut tomorrow night, Miss Marble will also be making her first appearance in this section of the country since she won the national doubles title with Sarah Palfrey at Longwood last August. Her last amateur title she won at Forest Hills in September, when she took her fourth straight national singles championship.

Miss Hardwick, who turned professional shortly after Miss Marble, holds the distinction of not having been beaten by any English woman player. In addition, she can boast of having defeated Helen Wills Moody in 1938 to become the first woman player to defeat her since she won her first championship at Wimbledon in 1927.

Game Is Better

As for Budge, his game is said to be better than it ever was, with emphasis being laid upon speed. Forehands, backhands, smashes, and serves he hits with terrific power, and it will take all of Tilden's ability to cover his shots.

Tilden's appearance tomorrow evening will mark the first time in a week that he has taken the court. He was hurt in an auto accident in the Middle West and has been unable to play.

The Marble-Hardwick singles match is scheduled to begin at 8:30, followed by the Tilden-Budge affair, with the evening being concluded with the mixed doubles event.

Star Class Regatta

HAVANA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Seven foreign boats have been entered in the 15th annual International Star Class Mid-Winter Regatta which will be held here Jan. 25 to Feb. 1, it was announced by Rafael Posso, rear commodore of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association.

Harry G. Nye, Jr., of Wilmette, Ill., who won the Mid-Winter Challenge Trophy of Cuba and the Bacardi Cup last winter, will defend his championship with his boat "Gale." Also representing the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet will be A. F. Wakefield, sailing Dickery.

Other foreign entries are Harold C. Halstead of Moriches Bay, N. Y., sailing Chuckle IV; Walther von Hutschler, who won the Star Class world championship for Germany a few years ago, sailing Pimm-Too as representative of the Gravesend Bay, N. Y., fleet; Adrian Iselin's Ace and John White's Schucks of the Western Long Island Sound Fleet, and Concubine, sailed by Count Alfred de Marigny of Nassau.

University of Michigan swimmers trained in Florida for two weeks.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce: sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Edna O'Dell and piano	Studio orchestra
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	The Islanders	Studio orchestra
3:30 News: Movie talk	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
3:45 Around the Hub	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror": Speaker
5:15 The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Birthday Ball	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk: Dinner Dance
6:30 News Review	Tropical Moods: records.	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Gauchos
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	N. E. Town Meeting of the Air: "Does Recent Labor Legislation Impede National Defense?"	Fireside Time
8:15 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sk.	'How Did You Meet?": sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 dramatization; News		Party: Louis Massey and		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		the Westerners		George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	"Dream Castle"	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Hanford MacNider	Album
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney":	Chicagoland Concert:	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Henry Weber's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Air Raid Maneuvers	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Piano Quartet	Musical Knowledge	News	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Local Sports
11:00 News; weather news	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music": record-	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Day's End
11:45 ings	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose Orchestra	Five Star News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 On Your Toes	Morning Review; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio Program; Records	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"		"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Songs	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	U. S. Governm't Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	The Merry-Go-Round	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	Ellen Randolph" sk.	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Interviews	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Singing Surf Riders
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	"The Citadel"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Talk; Leaders in Dance	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	Ohio School of the Air	Novachord Tones
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Weather	hold talk	Piano and organ	Swing Time
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; record	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30 "Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	Community Fund Pros.
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Album	Studio Program
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30 News: Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Betty and Buddy	Studio Program
3:45 "Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Here's Looking at You"	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., int.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Below the Rio Grande	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Don Budge; Alice Marble	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"What Do You Think?"
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
7:45 views	Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford:	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Harmony Caravan
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama: News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Connie Boswell; Bob	Arthur Mann, comment	cal Album
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	Burns; Guests; Music	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting: "Does Our Fu-	Maids; Orchestra	Sinfonietta	cal Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	ture Welfare Demand a	Rudy Vallee Show: or-	Harold M. Fleming	Five Star News
10:15 "Chcose Up Sides"	British Victory?"	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 sports program	Ahead of the Headlines'	Dr. Robert M. Hutchins:	Chicago Symphony Or-	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"America and the War"	chestra, Hans Lange,	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	conductor	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Defense speakers	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 Music"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service

Seven States Already Represented in Annual Tourney for Golf Club Champions

Travis Memorial Play Gets Underway Feb. 10

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—A check-up of the entries received to date for the fourteenth annual national championship of golf club champions, to be held Feb. 10 to 15 on the St. Augustine, Fla., links in St. Augustine, shows seven States represented.

These are New York, Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Keen rivalry has developed between New York and Florida in providing champions in this classic for the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy. Florida leads with five winners, while New York has furnished four victors. Florida took the lead last year when youthful Bobby Walker of Jacksonville defeated Mel Demarais of Haverhill, Mass., in the 36-hole final, 4 and 3.

Charley Whitehead of Plainfield, N. J., the New Jersey amateur champion, was the winner of the qualifying medal last year, when he set a tournament record with a torrid 33-33—66, six under the 72 par of St. Augustine Links. The New Jersey ace was thwarted in his attempt to gain his third title and outright possession of the Travis Trophy, losing to Walker in the quarter-final, 2 and 1. Whitehead gained his two legs on the trophy in 1935 and 1937.

Dann Enters Again

Another two-time winner in the national championship is Carl Dann of Orlando, Fla., who is the veteran of the tournament. Dann has teed off in 12 of the 13 previous competitions, and he achieved his two victories in 1929 and 1933. T. Philip Perkins, former British amateur titleholder, won in 1931 and 1932, but he has long since turned professional.

Bill Stark of Jacksonville, former Florida intercollegiate star, next month will try again. He has been a finalist twice, in 1934 and 1937, and this will be the eighth time he has sought the national club championship.

Bobby Walker will return to defend his title, as his entry has been received by the committee. Last year, on his march to the crown, Walker overcame Nelson Occhialini of Winchester, Mass., 1 up in 21 holes; he won from John Fletcher of Orlando by default; Charley Whitehead of Plainfield, N. J., 2 and 1 in the quarterfinal; Bill Stark, Jr., 3 and 2 in the semifinal and Mel Demarais 4 and 3 in the final. In the qualifying round Walker tied for ninth place with 37-37—74.

* * *

The winter championship of Florida, which started last Monday, Jan. 20, inaugurated the series of four major tournaments to be played at the St. Augustine Links this season. Robert W. Knowles, Jr., of Boston, last year won the Ponce de Leon Cup, the trophy awarded annually for the winter championship, by defeating Charley Whitehead in a hard-fought 37-hole final match.

* * *

Bobby Hooks, former University of Georgia football star whose Valdosta, Ga. High School Wildcats won the State class "B" championship last fall, will succeed Lake F. Russell as head coach at Mercer University.

Mercer President Spright Dowell, announcing the appointment last Saturday, said the selection met with unanimous approval of the special committee, the Mercer athletic committee and the university board of trustees.

Mr. Hooks was the first and only man to whom the position was offered.

12 Years As Coach

A number of high school, junior college and senior college coaches previously had been mentioned in the press as possible successors to Russell, who announced his resignation recently after 12 years as coach and later director of athletics.

There was no announcement of terms or salary. Mercer recently decided to "de-emphasize" football, announced a reduction in scholarship awards for athletes, and placed the salary of coach upon the same basis as that of professors. Faculty salaries range up to $2,700.

* * *

Wayne Sabin defeated Bobby Riggs in a match in Orlando, but it wasn't a surprise to the tennis world—they were playing table tennis. . . . The event was billed as a State championship event. . . . Pauline Betz of Rollins defeated Doris Hart of Miami in the finals of the women's event. . . .

The Army Air Corps last week accepted an enlistment application from Harry E. Hays, fleet Tulane University halfback from San Angelo, Texas. . . . Hays is holder of a private pilot's license earned in the civilian pilots training program. . . .

The Southeastern Conference executive committee last week awarded the 1941 basketball tournament to Louisville, Ky., and named Bernie Shively, athletic director at Kentucky, as head of the basketball committee to succeed Maj. Bob Neyland, of Tennessee. . . .

The Atlanta Crackers will train at St. Augustine next spring, President Earl Mann announced last Monday night. . . . They trained at Savannah, Ga., last year. . . .

Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and his star outfielder, Joe Medwick, have taken adjoining beach cottages at Sarasota, Fla., for a month before going to the Dodgers' Havana training camp about the middle of February.

C. J.

Newsom Reported Above Feller on Salary Scale

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (AP)—Your voluble pal, Louie "Buck" Newsom, who pitches baseball for the Detroit Tigers, now seems to have the authority for his biggest boast of all, and Buck has to keep silent.

Reliable sources disclosed today that Newsom—not Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians—has become the highest paid twirler in the game's history at a salary in excess of $30,000. Buck will draw pay checks for that tidy sum for the 1941 season.

In keeping with an unwritten law of the Tigers that salaries are never mentioned publicly, the doughty Newsom won't say a word. It was established, however, that Buck will draw a fancier salary than that to be paid Feller, whom the Indians signed yesterday for a reported $30,000.

Winner of 13 straight games and a World Series star, Newsom in 1940 enjoyed his finest season in a long career in the big leagues. He won 21 and lost five during the regular season and, in pitching 264 innings, was surpassed only by Feller, John Rigney of the White Sox and Dutch Leonard of Washington.

Owner Walter O. Briggs of the Tigers, reputed to be baseball's highest paying club owner, has let it be known that he pays off "on performance." Some irony therefore creeps into the Tiger situation.

With Newsom given a boost, Hank Greenberg likely to retain his reported $36,000, and rewards to others due for the 1940 championship, the Tiger salary index apparently is on the uptrend. (Greenberg, however, may be in the Army. Draft board officers said yesterday he would receive his questionnaire next week.)

Pay goes up, but the Tigers, say the experts, are going down. The winter season's forecasters don't give them much chance for repeating as titlists. For the Tigers are getting further along in years.

Barred from trading with other American League clubs, the champions at this date plan to go along in 1941 with virtually the personnel of 1940. Rookies will be at hand, but in no great number.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 21

California 47, San Francisco 34.
Washington State 47, Oregon 45.
Wyoming 44, Denver 27.
Southern Methodist 43, Rice 36.
Scranton 51, Manhattan 39.
Cincinnati 51, Ohio 42.
Northern Carolina 47, N. Carolina St. 26.
Western (Mich.) St. 43, Univ. of Mexico 37.
Kalamazoo 43, Olivet 36.
Lebanon Valley 47, Dickinson 37.
Albright 61, Kutztown Teachers 46.
Murray Teachers 56, Mississippi 36.
Wooster 76, Hiram 18.
Ashland 45, Capital 33.
Wittenberg 49, Ohio Wesleyan 41.
Grove City 34, Thiel 30.
Central (Mich.) State 51, Ferris 19.
Hamline 55, Augsburg 30.
Bradley Tech 45, Dayton 35.
Gustavus Adolphus 66, Macalester 46.
River Falls T. 46, Stout Institute 44.
Milwaukee T. 62, Oshkosh T. 42.
Beloit 35, Monmouth 23
N. C. A. G. U. (Indianapolis) 48, Huntington 29.
Taylor 57, Gimn 28.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 67, St. Vincent 38.
Luther 55, Upper Iowa 28.
Central (Ind.) Nor. 40, Oakland City 38.
Warrensburg T. 46, Kirksville T. 23.
New Hampshire 43, St. Anselm's 40.
North Dakota Aggies 54, Moorhead T. 36.
Louisiana State Normal 65, Centenary 47.
Loyola (La.) 30, Mississippi Southern 28.
La Crosse T. 74, Winona T. 33.

Bentley Balks

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks farmed out young Max Bentley, Canadian winger, to their Kansas City subsidiary yesterday, but the professional rookie hasn't agreed yet to the demotion.

Bentley, younger brother of Doug, Hawk forward, will confer with Manager Paul Thompson before making up his mind.

"We couldn't use Bentley much here because of his inexperience," President Bill Tobin explained. "The only way to get that is by playing regularly; he can get that in Kansas City. If he doesn't report, we have only one alternative—suspend him and send him home."

Bentley lives in Drum Heller, British Columbia.

FEATS of POWER
THE ELECTRIC EEL
CAN DELIVER A 600 VOLT CHARGE 300 TIMES A MINUTE!
FOR LIGHTING STARTS, TRY ESSO EXTRA
ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Yankee Youngster —By Pap'

Phil
-RIZZUTO-
-THE YOUNGSTER FROM THE KANSAS CITY BLUES IS SLATED TO PLAY SHORTSTOP FOR THE YANKEES
YANKEES MUST BE SLUGGERS
FOR A LITTLE FELLOW, HE CERTAINLY POUNDS THE BALL
IT'S A LONG, HARD WINTER !!
IT'S A GOOD HABIT
RIZZUTO
GERRY PRIDDY
PENNANTS HAVE FOLLOWED HIM SINCE HE TEAMED UP WITH PRIDDY THREE YEARS AGO
PAP
AP Features
PHIL HAS BEEN IMPATIENT TO GET INTO UNIFORM

This has been a long, hard winter for Phil Rizzuto, who is slated to be the New York Yankees, next shortstop. The little fellow who was voted the outstanding minor league player of 1940 moves up to the Yankees from their Kansas City farm and he is "itching" to don a uniform and swing into action. This waiting for the training season to roll around is almost too much for him.

Phil keeps dropping in at the Yankee offices from his home in Richmond Hill every so often to talk baseball and to see "what's new." He looks awfully small for a big league ball player, he's only five feet, six inches, and is used to having people remark about his size, or lack of it. He lets his record with the Kansas City Blues serve as an answer.

Rizzuto isn't sensitive about short stature. As a matter of fact, he's mighty glad he isn't any bigger, for the chances are that he never would have gotten into the Yankee chain had he been bigger. The Brooklyn Dodgers looked him over, after a fashion, and decided he was too small to be a big league ball player. Some time later a Yankee scout, Paul Krichell, saw him in action and invited him to work out with the Yankees. He was sent to Bassett, Va., where Ray White, a former Columbia University pitcher and resident of Richmond Hill, managed the team. White moved up to Norfolk the following year and took Rizzuto along.

Going to Norfolk was a real break for Phil. There he met and teamed up with Gerry Priddy and the two have worked together around second base ever since. Together they worked out a set of signals and tricks that came in mighty handy the last two seasons in Kansas City. It is quite possible that Manager Joe McCarthy may install Rizzuto and Priddy at short and second for the Yankees, moving Gordon to third. Or he may keep Gordon at second and shift Priddy to third. Either arrangement will be all right with Phil. But he does hope that he has Priddy working beside him—which side doesn't matter much.

Bobby Walker Fires Sub-Par Golf Again

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Bobby Walker of Jacksonville, a little fellow with a big swing, fired sub-par golf again yesterday to advance to the second round of the sixteenth annual men's Florida golf tournament.

Yesterday, the Jacksonville entrant shared medal honors with Jack Ryerson, Colmubia, S. C., with a one-under-par 71. Yesterday he hooked another stroke off par in eliminating Oscar Evers, also of Jacksonville, 2 and 1.

Ryerson, a heavy tournament favorite, did not fare so well. He was unable to match Don Allan's 75 and faded out of tournament play. The Pittston, Pa., golfer took the match, 1 up.

Don Allan's brother, Frank, remained the only golfer with a chance to win the tournament three times and retire the Ponce de Leon Cup. He played his shots well in eliminating Ray Sage of Jacksonville, Fla., 4 and 3.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	24	6	3	156	98	51
Baltimore	20	10	5	123	104	45
Atlantic City	17	14	3	131	127	37
Boston	13	19	2	104	127	28
New York	12	25	0	125	158	24
River Vale	11	23	1	111	136	23

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	11	3	1	65	44	23
Washington	10	2	1	66	36	21
Atlantic City	8	6	0	51	45	16
Boston	6	7	1	43	49	13
New York	4	13	0	43	74	8
River Vale	3	11	1	50	66	7

Result Jan. 21

Washington 4, Boston 2.

Charley Root Refuses To Take Big Cub Pay Cut

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—"I'll never sign the contract they offered me."

That unequivocal statement didn't come from a pop-off or publicity-seeking ball player, but from quiet, genial Charles Henry Root, who has built up a tremendous following in his 15 years with the Chicago Cubs.

Root and the Cubs, represented by James Timothy Gallagher, new general manager, are reportedly rather far apart on their respective estimates of Root's worth to the club in 1941. Winner of only two games last season when he was used mainly as a relief hurler, he was asked to take a heavy cut this year.

Tried to Be Fair

"I've tried to be fair with the Cubs for 15 years," Root said while here to confer with Gallagher, "and I want them to be fair with me now.

"I can still pitch every week, but I can't be in the bull pen every day warming up and expect to do any good. I don't want to be traded. I've spent my big league life here and I want to stay here. I expected a cut, perhaps, but not one like I got. I won't sign for what they offered. That's definite."

Root, who will be 42 before another season gets underway, also has his heart set on reaching the 200-victory total. Only four big leaguers now active are over that mark—Red Ruffing, Lefty Grove, Ted Lyons and Fred Fitzsimmons.

Won 193 Games

The Cub veteran has won 193 games since joining the Cubs in 1926, winning 13 or more games in 10 of his 15 seasons. Root thinks that on the once-a-week schedule under which Lyons operates for the White Sox he could easily reach the 200-mark this season and be a big help to the Cubs.

The Cubs have paid Root about $228,000 in salaries so far, $22,500 being his top figure about 10 years ago. He was paid in the neighborhood of $10,000 last season.

Several other Cubs, including Hank Leiber, outfielder, and Clyde McCullough, rookie catcher, have balked at signing their contracts, but none can even come close to matching Root's popularity with the North Side fans.

Frank Kovacs Turns Serious and Wins

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Clowning Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., turned serious here yesterday to pound national champion Don McNeill of Oklahoma City into submission, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0, in the finals of the annual Florida state tennis tournament.

The lanky California youngster required only an hour and five minutes to run out the match.

The victory was the second for Kovacs on the Florida winter tennis circuit. He defeated Eddie Alloo of Rollins College in the finals of the Dixie tournament at Tampa early this month after eliminating McNeill in the semi-finals.

Kovacs is ranked No. 3 on the national tennis ladder, behind McNeill and Bobby Riggs of Chicago. He lost only nine points in the final set, several of them due to his own carelessness.

McNeill, still exhibiting signs of staleness from his recent South American tour, was unable to cope with Kovacs except for a brief period in the second set when he held service to pull up to 4-3, but it was all over quickly as Kovacs held his own service at love and ran it out from there.

Kovacs scored repeated placements in the third set, alternately snding over drop shots and scorchers.

McNeill and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, former National intercollegiate champion, won the doubles title, defeating Hal Surface of Kansas City and Jack Kramer of Rollins College. The scores: 7—5, 6—4, 7—9, 3—6, 6—3.

All four players were off their usual form but the match was none the less exciting and kept the gallery tense throughout.

Reiselt Finds Touch in World Championships

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Otto Reiselt, genial Philadelphia billiards star, apparently has regained the touch which brought him the world's three-cushion championship in 1926-27-28.

He has been a standout in the current championship tournament, running up four victories in a row to share the lead with Allen Hall, Chicago; Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif., and Welker Cochran, San Francisco.

Reiselt puts his perfect record on the line again today in an afternoon match with Len Kenney, Chicago, who has won only two of seven starts. Hall also resumes competition, meeting Joe Moriarty, Chicago, in the feature night match.

The schedule also calls for Tiff Denton, Kansas City, to play Paul Lewin, Chicago; Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y., to meet Herb Peterson, St. Louis, and Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, to play Art Rubin, New York.

Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, and Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis., dropped from the ranks of the undefeated yesterday.

Lookabaugh fell before Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 50 to 48, in 72 innings and Thurnblad lost to Rubin, 50 to 39, in 58 innings.

Jake Schaefer, Cleveland, established a new "best game" for the tourney, disposing of John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, 50 to 38 in 38 innings. Kenney defeated Peterson, 50 to 28 in 51 innings, eighth straight defeat of the St. Louis entrant, and Cochran defeated Crane, 50 to 28 in 44 innings.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	High Best run	game
Hall, Chicago	4	0	8	44
Reiselt, Philadelphia	4	0	8	50
Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif	4	0	6	44
Cochran, San Francisco	4	0	8	44
Schaefer, Cleveland	3	1	7	38
Lookabaugh, Chicago	3	1	5	54
Denton, Kansas City	3	1	7	50
Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis.	3	1	6	47
Rubin, New York	3	2	10	42
Jackson, Detroit	3	3	6	57
Chamaco, Mexico City	2	2	6	58
Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles	2	3	7	51
Moriarty, Chicago	2	4	8	79
Lewin, Chicago	2	5	9	42
Crane, Rochester, N. Y.	1	6	5	57
Kenney, Chicago	1	7	8	51
Peterson, St. Louis	0	8	4	0
Hoppe, New York	0	0	0	0

Cancels Track

CLEVELAND (AP)—Athletics Director Karl Davis has announced the discontinuance of varsity track and field activities by Western Reserve University.

He indicated the chief reasons were lack of finances and apathy of the student body. The school will cancel meets scheduled with Carnegie Tech, Oberlin, Akron, Baldwin-Wallace and Case.

Today A Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Dr. Eddie Baker named head football coach at Carnegie Tech. Pittsburgh Pirates bought Pitcher Roy Harrell from Phillies.

Bruin Spare Sends Team Into Second

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	17	8	2	82	53	36
Boston	12	7	9	54	70	33
Detroit	13	9	8	67	56	32
Rangers	10	13	7	80	78	27
Chicago	10	11	6	61	70	26
Canadiens	10	15	3	66	78	23
Americans	6	14	7	49	94	19

Result Jan. 21

Boston 4, Rangers 3, overtime.

By the Associated Press

Herb Cain, the useful wingman who has been kicking around the National Hockey League for six years and nearly was kicked out of it last week, probably has won himself a permanent job with the Boston Bruins.

Shipped off to Boston's Hershey (Pa.) farm in the American League last Sunday, Cain came back to shoot the Bruins into second place in the National League standings last night with a 4-3 overtime victory over the New York Rangers. He was recalled because of Woody Dumart's knee injury and shoved into Dumart's place at left wing on the famous Kitchener line.

It took until the middle of the third period for him to get started, but after that he won the game almost single handed. The Bruins were trailing, 2-1, when Cain went into action after Lynn Patrick and Alex Shibicky had scored for New York and Roy Conacher for Boston in the second frame. At 10:23 of the third period, Cain tied the count on a double pass from Milt Schmidt and Red Hamill. Less than a minute later, he passed to Bobby Bauer for another tally, only to have Rangers' Phil Watson make it 3-3 in only 49 more seconds.

In the extra session, Cain got past Ott Heller on the Ranger defense, took a forward pass from Schmidt and whipped home the winning goal.

The victory gave the Bruins a record of 12-straight games without a loss, seven games short of the record set by the Rangers last season, and put them a point ahead of the idle Detroit Red Wings, who had held second place since the start of the season.

Minor League Scorers Wage Close Battle

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—The battle for top scoring honors in the American Hockey League between Les Cunningham, Cleveland center, and Glen Brydson, Springfield winger, wages hotter than a general alarm fire. This week finds the western ace leading again.

Cunningham picked up six points on one goal and five assists to bring his total to 40, one more than the eastern star who was able to add only three assists to his record, thereby surrendering the top rung.

Close on their heels today was Lloyd Roubell, the Pittsburgh center, with 35 points.

Ed Bush, Providence defenseman, led the penalty makers with 52 minutes in the "cooler."

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Cunningham, Cleveland	16	24	40
Brydson, Springfield	18	21	39
Roubell, Pittsburgh	15	20	35
Thurrier, Springfield	12	21	33
Disileta, Cleveland	13	18	31
Hunt, Springfield	15	14	29
W. Kilrea, Hershey	9	20	29
Demarco, Providence	13	15	28
Kirk, Hershey	12	16	28
Kelly, Springfield	5	23	28
Giroux, Providence	13	14	27
Locking, Cleveland	13	14	27
Mosienko, Providence	9	18	27
Foster, Philadelphia	14	11	25
Wareing, Philadelphia	14	11	25
Mason, Springfield	12	13	25
Smith, Philadelphia	12	13	25

Georgia Champion Serving Notice

PUNTA GORDA, FLA., Jan. 22 (AP)—A 17-year-old Georgian served notice today she will have to be reckoned with in the season's forthcoming major events for women golfers.

Little Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Georgia State champion, blazed her way to the championship of the annual Charlotte Harbor women's tournament here yesterday by upsetting favored Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., 3 and 2.

She had reached the finals by upsetting Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., in quarter- and semifinal matches, respectively.

It was the first women's event on the Florida winter circuit.

Displaying some of the most brilliant shots ever seen in the tournament, Miss Suggs carded a 3, men's par, on the outgoing nine. She sank the ball with one putt on 10 occasions.

Miss Hicks, tournament medalist with a 73, won only the fourth and fifteenth holes and was never in the lead.

The match ended on the 115-yard 16th. The finals were cut to 18 holes from the 36 originally scheduled.

Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., won the tournament last year. She did not compete this year.

Harmon Again

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Tom Harmon, Michigan's All-America half-back, said that while he was not interested in a $17,500 offer for his professional football services next fall he planned to play Feb. 23 at Miami, Fla., in another all-star game.

Harmon said he would team at Miami with John Kimbrough, Texas Aggie fullback, on an all-star team that is slated to meet a squad of Pacific Coast players. Forest Evashevski, Ed Frutig and Ralph Fritz are other Michigan players planning to participate.

Al Ulbrickson in Midst Of Development Campaign

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Eastern college crew coaches and Ky Ebright of California will no doubt be pleased to hear that the 1941 rowing outlook at the University of Washington is not as bright as it should be.

Immediately after the Husky varsity and junior varsity eight-oared crews had rowed to victory in the national championships at Poughkeepsie, one enterprising Eastern sports writer asked Washington Coach Al Ulbrickson a question concerning Washington's prospects for 1941.

All Ulbrickson could tell him then, was: "We only lose three oarsmen of the 16 in the first two boats by graduation."

But that was last June. Seven months later Ulbrickson issued his first official turnout call of 1941. He looked in vain for those 13 returning veteran oarsmen. By the most optimistic mathematics, Ulbrickson could only count seven of those 13 expected lads with the close-cropped hair.

Two from the varsity and one from the jayvee boat are now in military service. Varsity No. 7 man, Dallas Duppenthaler, is with the National Guard, and varsity No. 4 man, Jerry Keely, is in the Army Air Corps. Jayvee No. 6 oar Bob Vincent is on a Naval Cruise.

Then big Dick Yantis, powerful No. 6 oarsman of the 1940 varsity, informed Ulbrickson that he could not spare the time from his studies for crew, while Bart Douglas and Wayne Gordon from the junior varsity were forced to withdraw from crew because of outside employment.

So instead of finding a varsity intact except for the loss of Capt. Paul Soules who was graduated, Ulbrickson found exactly half a boatload, and only one port oarsman. Only one letterman port oarsman was available in the jayvee boat also.

The loss of all this excellent material did not discourage Ulbrickson in the least bit. His excellent record at Washington was made through developing oarsmen without any previous experience, so the Husky coach started another "development" campaign.

One encouraging factor in the Washington crew prospectus is the fact that the date for the Poughkeepsie Regatta has been moved back to June 25. This will give Washington an opportunity to get in at least 10 days and possibly two weeks of practice on the Hudson, where in recent years they have had a bare five days of actual workouts.

Besides the two national championships, the Washington rowing armada has two Pacific Coast titles to defend at Oakland in April.

A blitzkrieg in Moscow! Within one week, the University of Idaho at Moscow announced that three of the four major sports coaches would do no more coaching at Idaho after the current seasons.

It all started just before the opening of the basketball season. Coach Forrest Twogood was on his way to Seattle with his basketball team to meet Washington, when the University of Idaho president, Harrison C. Dale, announced that Twogood had "tendered his resignation." Twogood seemed a little dazed when he arrived in Seattle, and said he had no plans for the future. The sports-editor of the Idaho student newspaper then came forward with the statement that Twogood had been forced to resign.

For the next few days the rumors flew thick and fast. Idaho was de-emphasising their entire sports schedule. . . . Football coach Ted Bank, who had just finished a disastrous season, would be next to go. All these rumors were officially denied.

Then came the final blow. President Dale announced that football coach Bank and his assistant, Robert Tessier, would not be returning next season.

Twogood was also baseball coach, this wholesale dismissal of coaches left only track coach Mike Ryan in position as a major sport coach.

Meanwhile, the Idaho basketball team held a meeting and determined to prove Twogood's ability as a coach. They are trying hard, but haven't had quite enough to win. They have lost their first three Conference games, two to Washington and one to Washington State, but they were all so close that a last minute basket could have changed the result.

Although dropping one out of two games with the University of Montana in a non-Conference series, the University of Washington assumed the Northern Division leadership as the University of Oregon defeated Oregon State College, 41-31 at Corvallis. Washington State defeated Idaho, 25-23 in the only other Conference game.

* * *

The Coast Hockey league is staging the closest race of all time. At this writing, only two points separate the top and bottom teams. Seattle leads with 29 points, Vancouver, B. C. and Portland are tied with 28, with Spokane a strong last with 27.

B. C.

Rochester Aims To Keep Sports Free of Racket

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Richly endowed, scholastically minded University of Rochester announced today football Coaches Dudley S. De Groot and Wilbur V. Hubbard had signed long-term contracts and pledged intercollegiate athletics its support as long as they do not become a "racket."

"The agreement is such that the question of a contract need not and will not come up every year or every few years. To all intents and purposes, De Groot and Hubbard will be with us indefinitely, President Alan Valentine declared.

The coaches came to Rochester last spring from San Jose, Calif., State College where De Groot built up a nation-wide reputation for high-scoring, victorious teams. In their first season here the team virtually the same that scored but 12 points in 1939 won four games and dropped three.

Selection of Head Coach De Groot and his assistant last year was considered a possible answer to President Robert M. Hutchins of also-rich University of Chicago, who under similar circumstances decreed his school would drop intercollegiate football. Rochester's endowment of more than $50,000,000 is exceeded only by the funds of Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, and Yale.

Valentine, teammate of De Groot on America's 1924 championship Olympic soccer team, followed announcement of the long-term contracts at unannounced salaries with a statement of athletic policy in which he observed:

"The university believes in the value of intercollegiate athletics as part of collegiate education and has every intention of supporting such athletics wholeheartedly, so long as they are not in the slightest degree a racket."

Player Farmed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Owner Eddie Shore has anonunced that Len Halldorson, young center of his American Hockey League Springfield Indians, was being sent to the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association. Halldorson, who will be subject to immediate recall, is in his first year in pro hockey.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston — Current Art Exhibitions

Fredric March, Marx Brothers Starring in Incoming Movies

Among the new films arriving in Boston this week will be found "Victory," based on the novel by Joseph Conrad. The picture, which comes Thursday to the Metropolitan, co-stars Fredric March and Betty Field in a cast which includes Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Jerome Cowan, Sig Rumann, Margaret Wycherly, and Fritz Feld. The production was directed by John Cromwell.

The companion feature at the Metropolitan will be "Life With Henry," another in the series of pictures about the Aldrich family. Featured players include Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken, Hedda Hopper, and Leila Ernst, the latter making her debut on the screen. Clifford Goldsmith and Don Hartman collaborated in writing the story, and Theodore Reed directed for Paramount.

* * *

Marx Brothers Out West

At the Paramount and Fenway the double bill beginning Thursday will be headed by "Go West," with the Marx Brothers making sport in a Western setting. The story provides opportunity for the brothers to foil a group of villains. There will also be found in the film a piano solo by Chico, harp music by Harpo, and songs by John Carroll and Diana Lewis. Walter Woolf King and Robert Barrat are among the players. Edward Bussell directed.

"Haunted Honeymoon," the second feature, is a detective melodrama, with Robert Montgomery in the role of the sleuth, Lord Peter Wimsey. Constance Cummings, Leslie Banks, and Sir Seymour Hicks are among the players.

* * *

English Melodrama

Starting today the film at the Trans-Lux is "Girl in the News," a mystery drama, directed by Carol Reed, who was in charge of the filming of "Night Train." The players include Margaret Lockwood as a nurse, Barry K. Barnes as a lawyer, Emlyn Williams, and Basil Ratford.

The companion feature is "The Revolt of the Zombies," with Dean Jagger and Dorothy Stone in the starring roles.

* * *

'Harmonica Rascals'

Heading the vaudeville bill at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday will be Borrah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals. Among the other acts on the stage will be the Harrison Sisters, and Peg Leg Bates. On the screen will be the two films, "You're Out of Luck," comedy mystery film, with Frankie Darro; and "Misbehaving Husbands," with Harry Langdon.

* * *

Continuing Films

Films holding over in the regular first-run movie houses of the town include the following:

Keith Memorial — "Kitty Foyle," with Ginger Rogers, and "The Saint in Palm Springs," with George Sanders, beginning a fourth week today.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland," travel film in natural color, beginning a third week today.

* * *

At the Telepix

Scenes of British life during the war, presented by Quentin Reynolds, who made "London Can Take It," will be seen in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Also featured in the bill will be John Nesbitt's "Interpreting Dreams," a new issue of "Information Please," "Life in the Marine Corps," two travelogues, Rube Goldberg's inventions, a color cartoon, and half an hour of newsreels.

* * *

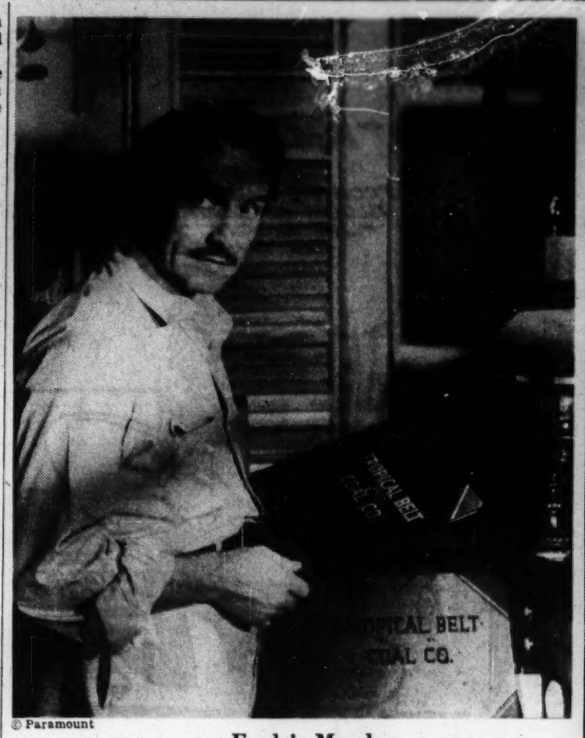
At the South Station

"They Spent Christmas Under Fire," described as a sequel to "London Can Take It," will be the principal item on the new bill at the South Station starting Friday. Among the other short features on the program will be two quiz films, one of them with the "Information Please" experts and the other setting forth Bob Hawk in his "Take It or Leave It" program; travel films on Singapore and Hong Kong; a Popeye cartoon; Ed Kennedy comedy; and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

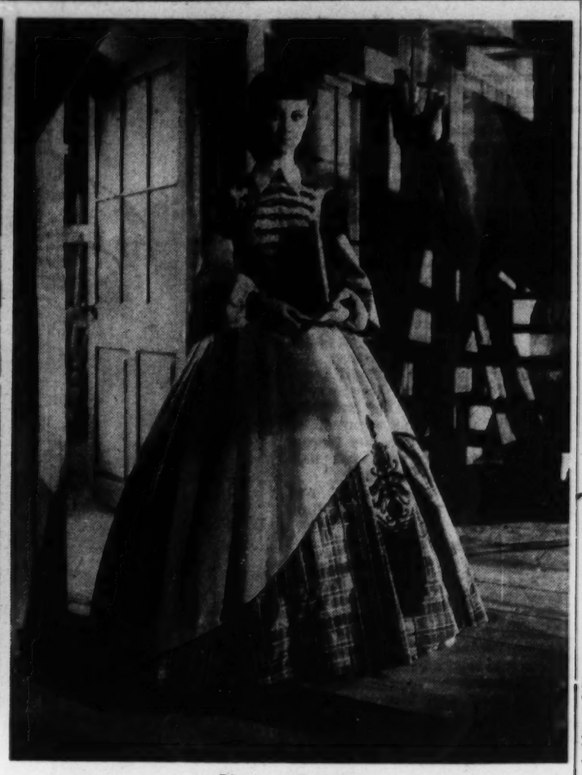
Through this evening the films at the Exeter will be "North West Mounted Police," Technicolor production with Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll; and "Laddie," with Tim Holt. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the double bill will include "Blackout," with Conrad Veidt and Valerie Hobson; and "Third Finger, Left Hand," with Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas.



© Paramount

Fredric March
In the film version of Conrad's "Victory" coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Groucho, Harpo, and Chico Marx
In "Go West," coming to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday



Vivien Leigh
In "Gone With the Wind," continuing at the State and Orpheum

Barry K. Barnes and Margaret Lockwood
In "The Girl in the News," starting today on the screen at the Trans-Lux

Drawings, Prints And Books Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

On view at the Germanic Museum, Harvard, through Jan. 29 is an exhibition of drawings, prints, and illustrated books of the Romantic Period in Germany. The exhibits are on loan from the Harvard College Library and the private collections of Dr. Curt von Faber du Faur, Emil Hirsch, and Walter Schatzki.

Worlds apart is the Germany of this playful, fanciful world from the militarized Germany of today. It is interesting to find that these amusing pictures were made after the Napoleonic wars when people, weary of strife, turned back to simplicity for relief and repose. They found comfort and tranquility in nature, relaxation in myth and legend. There is a great deal of entertaining material at the Germanic Museum which may be compared with Walt Disney's work.

Children's books were commonly published and beautifully illustrated. The native German capacity to communicate through line expressed many a joyful, frolicsome, or sentimental idea. At their best the illustrations come into the great graphic tradition; but sometimes the legend is more exciting than the manner in which it is represented. Then the pictures become the ancestors (even to the makeshift colors) of our present day "funnies."

Canvases of the outstanding romantic painters of Germany are rarely seen in the original in this country. But here in Cambridge is an opportunity to observe their efforts in illustration. Here are Ludwig Richter's cheery depictions of family life, book illustrations for children and Christmas themes. We see that Otto Runge, the originator of romantic book illustrations conveyed his ideas through symbols, while Moritz von Schwind drew for humorous publications. Alfred Rethel was a serious illustrator carrying on the old tradition of the "totentanz" in German graphic art reaching back to the Middle Ages. Adolph von Menzel's illustrations of Kugler's "The Story of Frederick, the Great" are on exhibition. Shown also is the story of "Struwelpeter" by Heinrich Hoffman.

The Germanic Museum exhibition is interesting not only for intrinsic artistic reasons, but for rare and beautiful editions. This is an exhibition for those who love old books, children's books, picture books.

* * *

'Regional Art (?)'

At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass., there is an exhibition which bears the title, "Regional Art (?)."

The museum has taken considerable pains to provide material which might be designated as regional, and it has assembled water colors from five areas of the United States. In aquarelle the painter can work in a personal way, thus imparting more local traits.

One does not acquire, however, from the many pictures any feeling of what would seem truly characteristic of locale, unless of course, subject matter is chiefly regarded. On the whole our water colorists follow popular tendency. It need not even be popular in the neighborhood, for news and styles travel fast today, and every innovation penetrates the hinterlands in no time.

At the Addison Gallery there are works by outstanding Californians like Barse Miller, Millard Sheets, and Phil Paradise. They work on a larger sheet, and with more swing and breadth than Easterners. Painters of New England exhibit more variety in style and temperament. The Midwesterners show preferences, many of them traceable to New York or Parisian influences. On the whole we get the impression that artists are eager to depict their environment with a maximum of expressiveness.

The name of Grant Wood is linked with regionalism. At Andover are a number of original drawings by him. They include landscapes and portraits and show the peculiarly dry, decorative, craftsmanly handling which typifies this popular American artist. Mr. Wood aims for a concise pattern, for a few salient convex curves, for a stark pattern of diagonals. His pictures tend toward poster-like succinctness, despite the fact that he lavishes considerable energy on nicely contrived textures. His eminence lies in his satire, and he achieves his witty characterization by following the photographic image.

Mr. Wood bears resemblance to those German painters of Die Neue Sachlichkeit, the New Realism, who turned to an objective style after the World War, abandoning the free, exuberant, overflowing brushwork of expressionism. His pictures reflect an age of standardization and mechanization. There is no margin of error, no burst of energy, no spontaneous element. The effect is static and sardonic. It is a workmanship which stirs admiration but tends to send the spectator in search of something youthful, free, and evocative.

A Refugee Appears as a Refugee on the Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Eleonora Mendelssohn, one of the great Continental actresses in the period when the art of the theater flourished and progressed so splendidly in middle-Europe—from the end of the first World War until the blackout of art and culture descended upon Germany in 1933—has received critical and public plaudits here, as she did in Boston when the play was seen there last month, for her performance in Elmer Rice's play, "Flight to the West."

Yet it is a part that she need spend hardly any effort in playing. That curse—yet sometimes blessing—of many actors, namely typecasting, accounts for her enacting a stage role that is almost a counterpart of her own life. She needs, for the portrayal of Frau Rosenthal, to draw on her obviously great acting resources only to the extent of the necessary over-the-footlights projection required for every role, and to the extent of doubling her age to that of a woman in her sixties.

For the Frau Rosenthal conceived by Mr. Rice as one of the passengers aboard his trans-Atlantic clipper en route to New York is a disillusioned and bitter Jewess fleeing from the persecution of her people, first in Germany, and then France. And Miss Mendelssohn herself in many ways is like that character.

* * *

She was what one might call the Katharine Cornell of the German-language stage from the early 1920's onward. Trained and managed by Max Reinhardt, she assumed many of the noblest classic roles in German and English dramatic literature. At the Staatstheater in Berlin she starred for years in a repertory by Goethe, Kleist, Schiller, Shakespeare. Desdemona, Juliet, and Olivia were among her Shakespearean heroines. She was Elizabeth in Schiller's "Don Carlos" and scored a big success as Helen of Troy in "Faust." Other roles included Schiller's Mary Stuart, Joan in "The Maid of Orleans," the ghostly mother in "Six Characters in Search of an Author," Goethe's Stella. Her portrayal of Shaw's Candida was hailed as the finest seen in Europe.

Yet this star, after four years in America, and with an English diction that barely reveals any foreign accent, is having in "Flight to the West" only her second role on our stage. Her first was in a beautiful play that is still remembered after four years, though it was a quick failure here, "Daughters of Atreus."

This has disappointed her, she tells you in her rich, throaty and quite thrilling voice. "It is because people don't trust actors," she says. "They will not let us play a part until they have already seen us play one like it. But there is an encouraging thing here, too. And that is the wonderful, quick, and alert capacity of audiences to find merit in people.

* * *

"Publicity has nothing to do with it, though we used to think in Europe that no one dared go to America without being sure to arrive on a big bandwagon as a great star. And that is not so. Not long ago, Rudolf Serkin, an utterly unknown pianist from abroad, made his début at Carnegie Hall with Toscanini, and the audience immediately and for themselves recognized his great gifts. They did not need critics to tell them.

"And Albert Basserman, unknown and in a small part in a movie, surrounded by famous stars, stole that picture from the stars—because he was good. I went to see that picture four times, just to hear people around me in the audience always saying, 'But who is that man, he is such a clever actor, I never saw him before?' And now he is a featured player, because audiences found him. This warm readiness of American audiences to find and acclaim good work is the hope of all players who are new to America."

Miss Mendelssohn is the great-grandniece of the composer, Felix Mendelssohn, and her mother's friend, Eleanora Duse, was her godmother. Her family had lived in Berlin for many generations, but this meant nothing to the Nazis, intent on driving out "the foreign Jews." She was starring at the Staats Theater in Berlin when Hitler became Chancellor in January, 1933. Foreseeing what was to come, she asked the director of the theater to be relieved of her contract, which had six months to go, and left for Vienna—thus escaping the riots and rush for the border that came with the burning of the Reichstag.

In Vienna she continued her acting career. But with equal foresight to that which she showed in leaving Germany promptly, she left the shores of the Danube and came to America a year and a half before Austria was seized.

Tall, dark-haired, hazel-eyed, she is grave, a figure of tragedy. But she is happy now. She is acting again.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
New program by the Trapp Family Singers. 8:30.

Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street—
Concert of piano and vocal music by faculty members of Boston University's college of music. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2, 5:25, 8:35. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Brenda and Cobina. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50. "Information Please," 12:30, 3:40, 6:55.

Kenmore—
"Golden Boy," 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mikado," Kenny Baker, Martyn Green and Sydney Granville. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Here Comes the Navy," 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:20. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. "Melody and Moonlight," 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45.

Scollay—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here Comes the Navy," 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Pete Smith—Humor," "The Trouble With Husbands," enacted by Robert Benchley; "Travel"; "John Nesbitt Explains the Origin of American Slang," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:30, 4:30, 8.

Telepix—
"O. Henry's Prize Short Story," "Information Please," "American Slang," "Winter Fun at Lake Placid," "Popular Songs," "Ben Turpin's 'Small Town Idol,'" cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:38, 5:12, 7:38, 10:12. "Revolt of the Zombies." 10:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:03, 6:29, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 8:15. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"South of Suez," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:45. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "I Want a Divorce." "Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. "Gambling on the High Seas." 2 Evenings, 6:48-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Too Many Girls," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:50, 4:55, 8. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:11, 6:15, 9:25.
Cleveland Circle: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts and Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," Gary Cooper. 2:35, 6, 9:25. "South of the Border," Gene Autry. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:08, 9:08. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. "The Outsider." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 9:20. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "South of Suez." 3:24, 9:39. "Little Men." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:57, 9:16. "Men Against the Sky" 1:36, 7:55.
Park: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Westerner," "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:13, 8:15. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 6:50, 10:03.
Hyde Park: "Submarine D-1," Pat O'Brien. 3:05, 9:05. "Sky Bandits," James Newill. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper, and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 8:15. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.
Mystic: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeannette Macdonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray and Pat Morrison. 3:17, 8:27. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise. 2:15, 7, 9:52.
Orpheum: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Public Deb. No. 1." Brenda Joyce. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Five Peppers in Trouble." 2:18, 8:30. "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. 3:25, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan, Frankie Darro. 1:45, 8. "South of Suez." 3:30, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Duley," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:35, 8:15. "Rangers of Fortune," F. MacMurray. 4, 9:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Charter Pilot." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:20, 8. "Little Men," Ralph Morgan and Frankie Darro.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "I'm Still Alive." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:08, 8:08. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:22, 10:22.
Revere: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:19, 9:19. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. "Dance, Girl, Dance." Maureen O'Hara.
Strand: "Dispatch from Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Dancing on a Dime." 2. Evenings at 6:30.
Davis Square: "I Love You Again," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Those Were the Days." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Diamond Frontier," 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan and John Litel. 2:18, 8:08. "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina and Richard Greene. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Little Men," Jack Oakie and Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "East of the River." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle. "Love, Honor and Oh, Baby," Wallace Ford. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Melody and Moonlight." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Power and the Land." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Man Who Wouldn't Talk," Lloyd Nolan. 3:33, 8:23. "Bill of Divorcement," Maureen O'Hara. 2:19, 6:38, 9:43.

New Revue for Boston

Olsen and Johnson's new musical revue, "Crazy House," is now reported from New York as in prospect for a March premiere at the Shubert Theater in Boston. It was at the Shubert that the Olsen and Johnson "Hellzapoppin," which recently marked its 1,000th performance in New York, made its debut in August, 1938.

AMUSEMENTS

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ALEC TEMPLETON
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World Famous Violinist—$1.10 up in Advance
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A new play by ELMER RICE
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ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BR. 9-3067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Journ.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-2363
EVGS. 8:40. MATS WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith Peggy WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
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NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-0220
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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Industry Is Being Rapidly Geared to Defense Job

Business and Industry

Rise of 7½ P. C. In Chain Store Sales for Dec.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of December chain stores as a group enjoyed excellent sales volume during the seasonally important month of December, according to the monthly compilation released by the investment firm of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Incorporated.

Reflecting good holiday business, several companies recorded the largest month's volume in their histories, and the first 25 chains to report had an aggregate volume of $463,312,101, an increase of $32,425,819 or 7.5 per cent over December, 1939.

Gain for Year

For the year 1940 as a whole the sales of this group of companies aggregated $3,498,964,004, an improvement of 7.7 per cent over the $3,247,733,415 volume reported in 1939.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 companies arranged in groups:

	Dec. 1940	Dec. 1939
Mail Order	$180,186,492	$160,617,349
Variety	197,485,233	188,955,618
Grocery	55,788,421	54,200,363
Drug	12,143,454	11,495,239
Apparel	12,956,991	11,275,426
Shoe	4,751,510	4,342,287
	$463,312,101	$430,886,282

	12 Mos. 1940	12 Mos. 1939
Mail Order	$1,377,897,392	$1,243,551,904
Variety	1,199,573,525	1,131,774,149
Grocery	683,875,275	653,285,922
Drug	108,080,511	102,161,522
Apparel	88,939,943	78,723,436
Shoe	40,597,358	38,236,482
	$3,498,964,004	$3,247,733,415

In view of the fact that December in 1940 contained one less Saturday than December, 1939, the increases recorded by all groups are impressive. The outstanding feature shown by the compilation is the sharp advance in sales of the apparel stores, whose sales in December, 1940, were nearly 15 per cent larger than in the same month of the preceding year. Because of the importance of Christmas buying in this field, this resulted in an increase of 13 per cent over 1939 for the year as a whole.

Good Mail Order Trade

The mail order companies, including retail store sales as well as distribution direct by mail, continued to record the marked increases in business shown in the preceding month. In December this group as a whole reported sales of over $180,000,000, an increase of 12.2 per cent over 1939.

Shoe chains, also, carried on the evident pickup experienced in November, and for December reported a sales gain of 9.4 per cent over 1939, as compared with a gain of 6.2 per cent for the year as a whole.

Crude Rubber Use In 1940 at Highest Level on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude rubber consumption in 1940 rose to 618,349 long tons, a record high, and more than 25,000 tons above the previous peak in 1939, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

December consumption of 56,539 tons was a 3.5 per cent gain over November and 13.9 per cent above December, 1939.

Total domestic stocks at the end of 1940 totaled 318,486 tons, an increase of 15 per cent over the end of November and 153.2 per cent over the end of 1939.

Stocks in the hands of the United States Government accounted for 112,811 tons, or 31.7 per cent more than on Nov. 30.

Crude rubber afloat to United States ports on Dec. 31 was estimated at 145,950 tons, down 7.7 per cent from November but 60.2 per cent above December, 1939.

Reclaimed rubber consumption for December was figured at 17,109 tons, production at 19,279 and stocks on Dec. 31 at 34,701 long tons.

Milk Cap Price Conspiracy Charged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said it had issued a complaint charging the Milk Cap Statistical Bureau, Philadelphia, and 12 manufacturers representing more than 75 per cent of the total business of the paper disc milk bottle cap industry, with conspiracy to prevent price competition.

The Commission's announcement listed as respondents:

George J. Lincoln Jr., Philadelphia, Manager and Executive Secretary of the bureau, and the bureau's executive committee consisting of Ray W. Blodgett, Belvidere, Ill.; George W. Rohrbeck, Detroit, and Robert H. Schulz, Piqua, Ohio.

Also Atlas Paper Box Company, trading as Atlas Bottle Cap Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Great Lakes Bottle Cap Company, Detroit; Robert S. Leonard Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Levingston Company, San Francisco; Fowler E. Macy and Edna B. Macy, trading as Fowler E. Macy Company, Converse, Ind.; Midwest Bottle Cap Company, Belvidere, Ill.; National Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Ohio Bottle Cap Company and Piqua Cap Company, Piqua, Ohio; Sealright Company, Inc., Fulton, N. Y.; Smith-Lee Company, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., and Standard Cap and Seal Corporation, Chicago.

The commission said that all the respondent manufacturers except Standard Cap and Seal Corporation were members of the Milk Cap Statistical Bureau.

Labor Situations in Defense Plans Need Skillful Solutions

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present labor situation in the defense program looks like an impending collision between an irresistible force and an immovable body. On the one hand labor has more power than ever before in American history, due both to its organizing successes of recent years and to its strong Administration support; and on the other hand the temper of Congress is reported from Washington to be fast hardening in the direction of some kind of no-strike legislation unless some responsible authorities soon work out some kind of arrangement to head off strikes and stop the spread of strikes.

Some Washington authorities have said that the current wave of strikes is mostly in the newspapers, and that 1940 showed a remarkable decrease in the number of man-hours lost on strikes (lockouts are practically a thing of the past and hardly count at all). But the fact seems to be that the amount of time lost on strikes was on the down trend through 1939, hit a low about a year ago, and rose slowly in 1940.

Government authorities have been quite skilful in heading off strikes in recent months, and the number of man-hours lost per strike has declined, partly because the strikes don't last so long and partly because the average number of man-hours lost per strike in 1939 was vastly increased by the single coal strike of the United Mine Workers, which accounted for about a third of the year's total of man-hours lost, or over 6,000,000 hours.

The defense program is of course the occasion for the current increase in strikes, or in strike news. It does not appear to matter greatly whether the increase is in strikes or strike news, because either way is arousing public opinion on the one hand against strikes, and on the other hand apparently starting a sort of epidemic or rank-and-file insurgency which the national labor organizations themselves appear eager to curb.

Refuse Strike Ban

The national unions have, quite naturally, refused to accept a ban on strikes. President Green of the A. F. of L. at its New Orleans convention condemned strikes on defense work, but the Federation was quick to point out that this was no acceptance of a ban, and Phil Murray, speaking for the C. I. O., explicitly repudiated any such idea. On the other hand C. I. O. officials have recently stopped several rank-and-file strikes, and two large groups of A. F. of L. affiliates, the building trades unions with 1,500,000 men and the metal trades unions, have come out definitely against use of the strike on defense work.

Another large number of strikes are avoided simply by employers' acceptance of the inevitable and granting of the strikers' demands, particularly where they call for a fairly smaller percentage increase in wages. Some employers, working on cost-plus-fixed-fee, are easily able to pass these costs on to the government. Some shipways, for instance, are now being built by shipbuilding companies at cost plus the curious amount of $2 to the shipbuilding firm which will then use the ways for building naval and merchant ships. Some other employers cannot so easily pass the cost along, having contracted to deliver armaments at a fixed negotiated price without including even escalator clauses to raise the final price in case of increasing labor or material costs.

Strike for Higher Pay

The bulk of the new strikes appear to be for higher wages. Labor has a very poor economic case for this, though a very good political one. The average hourly wage in American industry is now about 25 per cent higher than in 1929, and since the cost of living is down some 15 per cent since then, this means an increase of about 47 per cent in the hourly "real wage" or purchasing power of the hourly wage. Moreover, there has been no recent rise in the cost of living such as apparently provides the justification for the numerous wage increases being granted in the United Kingdom and cited here as some sort of justification for American wage increases. There were numerous wage increases here during the last World War, but the cost of living at that time was rising rapidly.

Many current strikes and strike threats, however, do not involve wages, but are for organization purposes, particularly in the airplane field. The airplane industry is highly vulnerable to organization by the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers, and they are apparently attacking first the smaller plants and the plants that make trainer rather than combat planes. The intention, however, is apparently to organize the whole industry, as the automobile industry has been organized with the exception of the Ford Motor Company.

Still other strikes appear to be purely jurisdictional, involving the effort of one group of unions to apply pressure on another. Of such are the current Harvester strike, and those at Eaton Manufacturing and at the Ranger aircraft plant. They seem to involve contests either between A. F. of L. affiliates or C. I. O. affiliates, but in some cases contests between national unions and "employee representation plants" which have escaped the scythe of the National Labor Relations Board.

In the long run it looks as though the American Federation had the advantage over the C. I. O., because the great need now is for skilled rather than unskilled men. On the other hand the C. I. O. is the more aggressive union and it is apparently acting on the theory of "now or never" while the defense program provides the opportunity.

Numerous Solutions

Possible methods of coping with the situation, before feeling runs too high on both sides, appear numerous. For one thing there is the Conciliation Division of the Department of Labor. Then the NDAC had a sketchily worked out system of trying to conciliate strikes. There seems to have been some jealousy between these two, and now Mr. Hillman, of the Office of Production Management, is reported working out a permanent arrangement, involving largely labor leaders, and reaching clear down into local situations. The State of Michigan has ruled that 30 days' notice must be given for a strike or a lockout. Mr. Leiserson of the NLRB has warned that a ban on strikes will not stop them but merely make them illegal and perhaps surreptitious. Some people say that the mediation methods imposed some years ago on the railroad industry, which involve long cooling-off periods, should be imposed on defense industries. There appear to be definite limits to the arbitration method. For one thing it involves agreements between employers and recognized unions, and so doesn't apply to rank-and-file spontaneous strikes, nor to strikes where the union is not recognized but is trying to get recognition. And arbitration often cannot be applied to wage demands.

The crack-down school is quoting the words of President Wilson in the Bridgeport strike in 1918, when he wrote "I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse, each of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year . . . and the draft boards will be instructed to reject your claim of exemption based on your alleged usefulness on war production." A draft board in California recently took the same tack, though the move was repudiated by the head of the draft board in Washington.

Meantime the problem of weekend blackouts remains largely unsolved. The 40-hour week was originally designed to produce a spread-the-work, by forcing the employment of more men when more work was needed from the machines, but the scarcity of properly skilled men has sidetracked that result. The same men have to work longer hours, and that means time-and-a-half Saturday and often double-time pay on Sunday. The purpose is to get full all-out employment of the machines rather than the men, but that often in practice means longer hours for the men. Some plants have worked out arrangements like three 40-hour shifts and one 48-hour shift involving overtime, but that is seldom possible, either because there aren't enough men or because the men stand on agreements which involve extra pay for Sunday work regardless of the length of the week.

This difficulty is not faced by industries like steel where continuous operation of the mills is necessary and the problem has been solved long ago, but it will be one of the next knots that must be cut by the Office of Production Management or by somebody, to avoid delay in the defense program, on the one hand, or strong-arm action by Congress against labor on the other.

Argentina Is Planning To Cut Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The 1941 Budget, which was sent to Congress at the year-end, is largely an essay on how to save public money. It was motivated by an estimated deficit of 260,000,000 pesos, to elude which the Government is planning to prune rather than to tax.

Revenue, according to the annual financial project, will amount to 822,000,000 and expenditures to 1,082,000,000 pesos. More than half of the discrepancy will be covered by economies, if Congress approves the proposals of the Finance Minister, backed up by Acting President Ramon Castillo.

European Marts Lost

The reason for retrenchment is the slackening—partial paralyzation would be more correct—of national activities due to lost European markets. A special plan for the employment of bank deposits has been designed to take care of the larger problems of surplus crops and industrial unemployment.

The idea of wholesale dismissal of public officers has been given up. This is impracticable. Every million pesos economized in this way would mean the suppression of 400 jobs. It would encourage political and perhaps social revolt.

Instead, a start-off is proposed by ordering the accounts department to authorize up to only 80 per cent of each estimate. This will save 25,000,000 pesos. A further 17,000,000 pesos will be economized by not filling vacancies, transferring personnel from over- to under-staffed offices and abolishing dual salaries.

Some courage is displayed in a proposed 7,000,000 peso economy by reducing military pensions, which "have grown at an alarming rate" and threaten soon to pass 100,000,000 pesos yearly. The Government does not agree with soldiers retiring on 120 or even 100 per cent of the salary paid on active service.

To Act on Pay Cuts

Congress is asked to act on other pay cuts, resorting to the 1932-34 depression rates to save more money for the Treasury. The higher taxation proposed for 1941 includes fresh demands on incomes and inheritances. Apart from this the Government is figuring out how it can extract an additional 25,000,000 pesos from the oil companies.

Whatever happens, the Government has no hope of avoiding a big deficit. In fact, as the Government hints, it is difficult to budget at all in these swiftly-changing times. Receipts are declining all along the revenue front owing to international events beyond Argentina's control. On the other hand, at least 200,000,000 pesos will have to be issued in bonds to pay for armaments and to continue public works.

Total expenditures are higher than last year in view of "the necessity of intensifying national defense owing to the abnormal circumstances of the world we live in." Analysis shows that about 18 per cent of official income is spent on the armed services. This does not include military pensions.

Argentina, despite its many difficulties, continues to pay its debts, service on which accounts for the largest budget item—nearly 23 per cent of income. This year, however, the exchange position may be eased by American loans, at least to the extent of avoiding more gold losses.

Education has the second largest budget participation—20 per cent. National defense is third.

Idea of Processing Own Products Seen Revolutionizing Farm Field

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Paul M. Mulliken came up with an idea that may turn thousands of farmers into manufacturers.

Mr. Mulliken, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Farm Equipment Association, outlined it to the Western Implement and Hardware Association's fifty-second annual convention.

"Farmers lose too much of their dairy and crop profits to middlemen," said the St. Louisan. "So why shouldn't they set up canneries, quick freezing plants and other processing machinery on their own land, ploy under some of the profit-taking of the middlemen and make more money?

"Pure production has put the farmer, by and large, in the red. If he doesn't take back some of the processing chores he turned over to others in the machine age, we may expect an American peasantry."

Mr. Mulliken suggested the farmer not only could can his own corn and tomatoes and make his own corn syrup but sell it to his town neighbor as well.

"Do you know that last year the farmers spent $1,000,000,000 of their $9,000,000,000 income for food?" he asked.

"The farmer can't go on that way. That's one of the reasons the rural population is drifting into town, broke."

That's why Mr. Mulliken predicts "a revolution in the farm field as far-reaching as the one that came with tractors and power machinery."

"And when it comes—I hope to see it by 1950—the farmer is going to be processing his own soybeans and cotton seed for plastic bases used in steering wheels, cowls and dozens of other articles.

"He is going into the cellulose business, too, indirectly by processing corn stalks and grain straw.

"Quick freezing in his own refrigeration plant will keep perishables fresh until he can sell as he chooses and not as a victim of a flooded market."

Mr. Mulliken said labor to run the factories would come right from the farms.

Farmers have more idle time than they ever had since they can farm five times as fast with machinery as with horses.

The hinge on which the idea swings is the development of low-cost and simply operated machinery. The defense program may slow up the movement, but not for long, he said.

"It's not just wishful thinking. We've got to put more money into the farmers' pockets and this is a logical way of doing it."

Canada Increases Auto Output in 1940

OTTAWA (CP) Canadian production of automobiles during the calendar year 1940 totaled 222,984 units compared with 155,426 units in 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The 1940 production was made up of 110,126 passenger cars and 112,858 trucks.

Production of automobiles in December totaled 23,364 units against 23,621 units in November and 16,976 units in December, 1939. December production included 11,653 passenger cars and 11,711 other types of vehicles.

Tinware Makers Report 1939 Net Income, Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported that four manufacturers of tin cans and tinware had a combined net income of $29,472,268, equal to 10.1 per cent on the stockholders' investment during 1939.

Combined sales for the four companies amounted to $302,657,213, or which 6.8 per cent were foreign sales.

Extensive Plans for Expanding Nation's Industrial Facilities

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a $37,000,000 expansion of brass manufacturing capacity were reported in financial circles as under discussion as part of hundreds of millions worth of diversified enlargement of the nation's industrial facilities for defense.

Federal defense authorities and representatives of leading brass manufactures, it was said, considered a 79 per cent increase in rolling mill capacity to add about 900,000,000 pounds yearly to output.

Financing Through RFC

The financing, it was understood, would be done through the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Meanwhile, the defense program appeared to be generating capital expenditures in vast amounts from private funds, either borrowed or from corporate resources.

The Bell Telephone System has begun construction of a 1,600-mile underground cable line, to cost nearly $20,000,000, from Omaha to Sacramento.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the parent unit, recently borrowed from insurance companies $140,000,000 for plant improvements, the first large outside borrowing of additional capital since 1930.

Faced with the extra burden of defense power and fuel demands, public utilities were expected this year to spend the largest sums for expansion in more than a decade. Wall Street underwriters said the bulk of this capital would come from open funds, including some open-market financing.

Southern Natural Gas Co., operating a natural gas pipe line system from the Monroe Field in Louisiana to communities in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, entered the market with an offering of 484,379 shares of common stock to raise nearly $4,800,000 for repayment of bank loans and other corporate purposes, including new construction. The announcement of the offering said the company was considering extending its system to supply the Chattanooga Gas Co.

The Tennessee Valley and adjoining areas, including the busy Birmingham steel district, are among the major regions of war industry expansion.

Several big utility financing programs were under consideration, mostly for refinancing existing debts. Mentioned in financial quarters was a $100,000,000 refunding by Columbia Gas & Electric.

Roads May Seek Funds

Railroads likewise were expected to be in the market for funds to repay maturing debts or to finance the enlarged scale of equipment buying since defense requirements entered the transportation picture. Chesapeake & Ohio was expected to offer soon $30,000,000 in bonds to repay an outstanding $29,692,000 issue of 3½s.

Rail traffic began the new year at the highest level in a decade and the carriers have been budgeting substantial sums for freight cars, locomotives and other equipment.

Many small manufacturers have arranged capital loans from commercial banks to handle defense orders. A look at the extent of this financing was afforded in the mid-winter meeting here of the New York State Bankers Association. Broderick Haskell, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, said the nation's banks already have loaned $117,000,000 for construction of defense plants.

Bankers at the meeting insisted the commercial banking system had both the resources and desire to finance defense requirements on "sound" propositions. They conceded the emergency character of much of the defense outlay properly would call for RFC credits to bridge the gap where private lenders could not supply the money.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Industry is being geared so rapidly to its national defense job that soon "even the most severe critics will see results that will satisfy them," Chairman A. W. Robertson of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company said.

Declaring, however, that "no one should be complacent about the need for major efforts," Mr. Robertson said "any other war was child's play to what we have to ment in this way."

Sees Labor Solutions

He made the statement in connection with a meeting of 200 executives from Westinghouse plants and offices in 20 cities of the industrial East and Middle West. The executives were summoned to discuss the company's national defense work.

Asked at a general press conference to express his opinion on whether labor might be called on to sacrifice the 40-hour week, Mr. Robertson replied he believed this matter "would be taken care of naturally without changing any existing laws."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Defense Commission disclosed that it had granted special tax privileges to 67 companies undertaking $120,188,000 worth of plant expansions for the production of warplanes, machine tools and other defense products.

Certificates granted by the commission will permit these companies to amortize the cost of these additions more rapidly than they otherwise could. In other words, they will be allowed to deduct the cost from their taxable incomes over a period of five years.

Acting under authority granted by Congress, the commission found that the contemplated expansions were "necessary in the interests of national defense during the emergency period."

More Issued Later

The certificates just made public were issued in the period through January 15. Additional ones will be announced later. Officials said the figures announced were only estimates and were subject to audit by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Largest facility certified was a $20,390,000 expansion by the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., for the production of coke, pig iron and steel ingots.

NEW YORK (AP)—Colonel Russell L. Maxwell, Export Control Administrator, said that it had been necessary in some cases to requisition property when owners were either unwilling or unable to dispose of it to defense agencies.

In a speech prepared for the Export Managers Club, Col. Maxwell explained the licensing system by which the government controls exports of defense materials and said:

Some Requisitioning

"Cases of requisitioning occasionally arise. This practice has been found necessary in those cases where the owners of controlled items, unable to export the items, are either unwilling or unable to dispose of them to defense activities.

"In such cases the War or Navy Departments, acting through the Army and Navy Munitions Board, request requisitioning. Following the physical taking over of the property, hearings are held to determine fair and just compensation to be paid the owner."

KEARNEY, N. J. (AP)—Plans for adding 15¼ acres to its plant here were announced by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The property, fronting on the Lincoln highway and the Hackensack River, is owned by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, another subsidiary of United States Steel.

The contemplated expansion includes additional shipways, outfitting basin, crane equipment and service buildings.

Federal has orders for 42 naval and 10 merchant vessels. It employs 10,000 men.

CIO to Discuss Steel Contracts

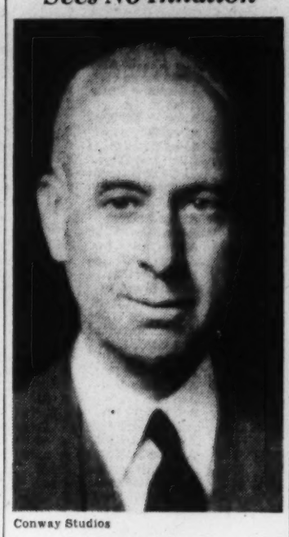
PITTSBURGH (AP)—The CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee disclosed Clinton S. Golden, eastern regional director, and a committee will call upon R. E. Desvernine, President of the Crucible Steel Company in New York to discuss terms for a new contract.

The present agreement between the company and union expires January 26.

Mr. Golden, who conferred at length with his chief, Philip Murray, is expected to ask for higher pay, a closed shop and other changes similar to those Mr. Murray himself has indicated he will lay before the United States Steel Corporation immediately.

Unlike the agreement with Crucible, the contracts with U. S. Steel subsidiaries do not expire on any given date, but can be reopened upon 10 days notice at any time.

Sees No Inflation



Conway Studios

A. D. Whiteside

President of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Whiteside Fails To See Inflation For Year at Least

NEW YORK (AP)—A. D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., forecast little likelihood of disturbance because of inflation within the next year at least.

Writing in the current issue of Dun's Review, Mr. Whiteside appraised three factors which he said were the dominating influences regarding future trends.

"There is no sound reason," Mr. Whiteside continued, "why, for the present at any rate, there should be forebodings regarding the effect of substantial borrowing for defense purposes. The debt recently suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury is not one which should imply the probability of currency, credit, security or commodity inflation."

Of a second factor, a balanced budget, Mr. Whiteside said: "It is entirely within reason to suppose that the ordinary budget will be brought into balance in 1942." He suggested the separation of ordinary and defense expenditures by the Government to clarify national financial operations and to give added and sustained confidence to the people.

Inflation, the third factor, would be of moderate degree, if it appeared at all, even though shortages of certain materials occurred, he concluded.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, New York, was made executive officer of a new organization with powers to administer priorities in the field of commercial aircraft.

E. R. Stettinius Jr., Director of the Priorities Division in the new Office of Production Management, announced establishment of the commercial aircraft priorities section and the appointment of Mr. Whiteside.

Canada Shows 8 P. C. Rise In Nat'l Income

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's national income in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1940, showed an eight per cent increase over the corresponding 11 months of 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Income for the 11 months of 1940 totaled $4,365,000,000 compared with $4,041,000,000 in the same period of 1939, the bureau said.

The bureau also issued a tentative estimate of the national income for the entire year 1940. This figure was quoted at $4,800,000,000, indicating an estimated increase of nine per cent over the $4,409,000,000 of 1939.

Three main economic divisions participated in the expansion, the bureau noted, but "uneven gains" were recorded. These main divisions included production branches, transportation and trade activities and finance, government and service.

The commodity-producing groups showed a gain of 7.3 per cent, which the commodity-handling division was up 16.6 per cent. The "facilitating" division, including finance, government and service, increased four per cent.

Accompanying the 1940 survey was an estimate of Canada's national income during the inter-war period between 1918 and 1938. Peak point in this 20-year period was reached in 1929 when the national income was recorded at $5,149,000,000.

The depression years after 1929 reached a low ebb in 1933 and the national income dropped to $2,759,000,000. Since then, recovery "has continued to the present time," the bureau said.

Rise in Internal Revenue Collections

WASHINGTON (AP) — Internal revenue collections of $654,095,220 for December were $155,102,087 more than in the corresponding month of 1939, the Treasury Department announced.

Some of the larger gains were in collections of corporation income tax, individual income tax, and in levies on liquor, gasoline, automobiles, cigarettes and admissions.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable February 5, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 27, 1941.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

January 21, 1941.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	577,990
1941 volume to date	9,010,760
1940 volume to date	11,215,090

Rail Shares Lead Market In Mild Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Broader buying in rail shares helped set in motion a slow stock market rally today.

After midday, a fresh flurry of orders gave the leaders another push forward. Gains of fractions to around a point were general near the final hour.

While trading picked up a bit on the bulges, transactions ran at the rate of only about 500,000 shares for a full session.

Rails and steels apparently drew some following from traders on the assumption a minor technical rally, at least, was due after the preceding decline. There was more good business news but the urge to wait for decisive developments in Europe and at Washington found expression in speculative idleness.

Up a bit were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Smelting, Anaconda, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., du Pont, Chrysler, and General Electric.

Lagging were Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, and Western Union.

In the curb, fractional advances showed for Pennroad, St. Regis Paper, and American Cyanamid "B," offset by minute losses in Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Lake Shore Mines, and Glen Alden Coal.

Rail Bonds Higher

Bond operators centered their attention on rails again today, sending many of the carriers 1 to 2 points ahead.

Aside from the rails, corporates fluctured unevenly toward the closing hour on a limited volume of trading.

Traders were highly selective, apparently basing their selections of rails on the prospects various roads offered for increased earnings under the defense industry impetus.

Chief advancers included Reading Jersey Central 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 ahd Anaconda Copper 4½s.

The list of foreign government dollar loans was dominated by minus signs. The downside included obligations of Buenos Aires, Panama, Australia, Argentina, Colombia, Italy and Japan. Loans of Cuba and Sao Paulo gained in fairly active dealings.

U. S.-Cuban Sugar Negotiations Seen At a Standstill

HAVANA (AP)—Negotiations for an $18,750,000 financing of Cuban sugar production by the Export-Import Bank of Washington appear to be at a standstill.

Jose Manuel Casanova, President of the Cuba Sugar Stabilization Institute, said: "We cannot accept the American proposition."

Other sources indicated the Cubans found two points unacceptable. They were reported to be.

1. Extension for five years of a Cuban decree which regulates the distribution of Cuban sugar production quotas among sugar mills and which expires in 1942;

2. Attachment to the loan, as collateral security, of a 6-cents-a-bag tax on Cuba's entire sugar production. (A bag of sugar weighs 360 pounds.)

The tax which would yield around $750,000 a year, would be accepted by the Cubans, it was said, if the Export-Import Bank did not insist on applying it to the payment of the principal only, rather than to both principal and interest.

The bank, said informed sources, offered to finance 500,000 tons of reserve sugar of this year's crop at $27.50 a ton.

With an indicated reduction of Cuba's sugar crop for this year to 2,000,000 tons from 2,700,000 last year, the additional production of 500,000 tons as a reserve would mean a greatly expanded income for Cuban sugar workers. However, the present low prices, say sugar men, make financing by the mills of such reserve out of the question.

Security Prices Steady in London

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—News of British successes in Tobruk kept security prices on an even keel today but traders showed little inclination to expand the week's slow turnover.

British Government bonds were firmly maintained. Chinese customs loans, recently supported, registered minor losses.

Leading oils, in demand off and on for days, continued to imorove. Demand for the oils has been based largely on the result of military operations around the Mediterranean.

Industrial leaders opened with modest gains but later reacted to overnight levels when buying failed to materialize.

Domestic rails, where changed, were around ⅛ point up. Gold and commodity shares stayed in the background.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 18 (compared with Jan. 15, 1940 shown in parentheses): Receipts $9,373,185.00 ($10,386,705.63); expenditures $36,068,515.85 ($24,635,451.48); net balance $1,366,567,043.31 ($2,325,378,941.82); working balance included $824,828,467.34 ($1,613,855,538.99); customs receipts for month $19,519,056.07 ($23,233,238.49); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,126,921,892.18 ($2,923,668,140.88); expenditures $5,838,238,243.41 ($5,214,146,871.33); excess of expenditures $2,769,316,601.23 ($2,290,500,430.96); gross debt $48,148,624,197.32 ($42,082,495,819.15); increase over previous day $19,538,299.88; gold assets $22,082,956,010.20 ($17,805,849,342.71).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	3	52	50¾	52	+1⅝
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jan 21
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22⅛	22¼	22¼	Jan 17
19⅛	12⅛	Addressog (1)	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
58⅛	36⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	17	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	8¾	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	10	10	10	
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	7	19¾	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	7	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	− ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 20
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	7	156½	155½	156½	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (.e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	− ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 21
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	8	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	3	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
21	12⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	16	16	16	
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	3	49	49	49	+1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7	7	7	Jan 21
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	1	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	
116½	85¾	Am Can (4)	3	91½	91¼	91¼	
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182¾	182¾	182¾	Jan 20
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	16	29½	28½	29½	− ⅞
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	62	62	62	
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 17
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 21
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan 16
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	1	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 21
28¼	10⅜	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	4	19½	19½	19½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 21
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	13	36	34	36	+2½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 17
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	49¼	48½	48½	+ ¼
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	21¼	21⅛	21¼	− ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	7	90¼	87⅞	87⅞	Jan 21
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 17
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	5	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅞
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	6	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	86	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	14	21⅞	21	21¾	+ ¼
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	Jan 17
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	13	35⅞	35½	35⅝	
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	20	20	20	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	25	84⅜	83⅛	84¼	+ ¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	129½	128½	129½	Jan 21
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	25	25	+ ½
22½	15⅛	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jan 17
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	20	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	− ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	12	19¾	19½	19¾	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36½	36½	36½	+1¼
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 21
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	3	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
26¾	14⅛	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	11	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⁷⁄₈	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jan 21
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	16	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
8¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	31	30¾	31	− ¼
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 21
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	10	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
58¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	3	52¾	52¼	52½	− ¾
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅞	3	Jan 21
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 20
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	−1
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 20
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	Jan 21
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14	14	14	
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	25	4	3⅝	3⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jan 20
6	2⅛	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 21
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 20
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 21
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	Jan 21
56⅛	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47	46½	47	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	− ¼
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	19	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 21
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
5½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Cent Violetta B	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 17
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	7	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
8¾	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt (⅛g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 16
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 17
29½	10¼	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(2a)	16	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	102	102	102	Jan 21
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	7	3	2⅞	3	Jan 20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 13
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1¼	¾	¾	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15
15½	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	43	43	43	Jan 21
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 21
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16½	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 17
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 21
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	47	66⅜	65⅜	66	+ ½
14¼	8⅝	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan 18
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3½e)	4	36	36	36	−1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 21
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	27	30¼	29½	29½	+1½
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	5	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	104½	104	104	
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jan 15
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½a)	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Jan 21
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	9	28½	27¾	27¾	− ⅝
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	2	18	18	18	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81	81	81	+1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Jan 21
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	79½	78½	79½	Jan 21
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ¼
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jan 21
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 20
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	25	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	60	⅛	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	17	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅜
6¼	2⅜	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅜
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	48	22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106¼	107	+ ¼
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	5	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	
8½	5½	Consol Oil (½g)	29	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 20
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	19	18½	19	− ½
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Container (1½e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
1⅜	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	84	84	84	Jan 21
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	1	38	37¾	37¾	
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7⅜	7½	7¼	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	17	38⅜	38½	38½	− ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	21	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22	22	22	− ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	55⅞	55½	55⅞	Jan 20
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	18	45½	45⅜	45½	
7½	3	Coty Inc (⅛e)	11	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	19	18½	19	
32¾	17½	Cr of Wn (1.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
73¼	38⅛	Crosley Corp	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	6	25⅜	25½	25½	Jan 21
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jan 21
21⅝	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	8	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	16	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅜
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	5	92	92	92	+1
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 21
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	23	23	23	− ½
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾e)	5	44¼	43	44¼	Jan 20
35½	29¾	Curtis p pf (3¼e)	4	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ½
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-W (½e)	24	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtiss-WA (2)	5	28½	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
23	14⅝	Cutler-H (1½e)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
5½	3	Davega Str(¼e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 21
18¼	13¾	Davega Spf(1¾)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 14
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	3	7	7	7	Jan 21
23⅞	13⅜	Deere&Co (1½e)	12	21½	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	7	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	11⅞	DeiselW-G(1½a)	1	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 17
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	17	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
57	23⅝	Del Lack & West	4	31⅜	27⅜	31⅛	+ ¼
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 13
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (2g)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jan 20
36⅜	25⅞	Diamond M(1½)	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	− ⅜
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	Jan 16
10⅛	4¾	Diam TMot(¼e)	3	9	8¾	9	Jan 21
20⅛	12½	Dist C-S (h2 22)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
86	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	82	82	82	
14⅜	9	Dix-Vortex(½e)	6	9½	9¼	9½	Dec28
24⅝	14	Doehler D(1¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 20
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines(h2)	9	16⅜	16¼	16¼	− ¼
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (5e)	5	74½	74¼	74⅜	
171	127¼	Dow Chem (3)	1	130	130	130	+1½
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (2e)	7	21½	20¾	20¾	Jan 21
10	5	Dunhill Int	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 21
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
189¼	146½	du Pont deN (7e)	18	156	154½	155	+ ⅜
129⅜	114	du Pont pf (4½)	3	125¼	124¾	124⅞	Jan 18
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	10	30	29⅜	29⅞	
6¼	3	East Roll Mill	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
166⅜	116	East Kodak (6)	2	138	137¾	137¾	− ¼
37	22	Eaton Mfg (3)	4	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅜
17½	10½	Edis Br Strs (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
1¾	⅜	El & Mus Ind	4	⅛	⅜	⅜	Jan 21
41¾	25	Elec Auto-L (3)	12	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.80e)	11	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
36¼	15⅝	El P&L 6pf(.30e)	2	28	26⅛	26⅛	Jan 21
40⅞	18½	El P&L 7pf(.35e)	7	31½	30	31½	+1
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
41⅞	26	El Faso Nat G(2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
46	35	Endi-John (3)	2	42	42	43	+1
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	15	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	4	68	67¼	68	Jan 15
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	72	72	72	Jan 7
97	77	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	4	79	79	79	Jan 11
⅞	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
13¾	⅝	Erie RR	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅜	⅜	Erie 1 pf	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅝	Erie 2 pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 17
5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Boston Broker Unshaken In SEC Testimony

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Counsel for the New York Stock Exchange tried unsuccessfully today to bring an admission that shrinking business value rather than lack of capital caused the dropping of six securities by odd lot dealers on the Boston Stock Exchange.

John E. Yerxa, President of the Boston organization, held to his contention, in a Securities Commission hearing, that the lack of capital was responsible, despite searching cross-examination by Timothy Pfeiffer, Counsel for the New York exchange. The New York exchange is fighting a proposal by the Securities Commission to order it to rescind its rule against multiple trading.

This rule prohibits a member of the New York exchange who also is a member of a regional exchange from trading for his own account on the regional exchange in securities which are listed in New York.

Calling attention to Mr. Yerxa's testimony that the trading franchises of the six stocks had been dropped and that the Boston exchange had been unable to place them with other dealers because of lack of capital, Mr. Pfeiffer read into the hearing record a summary of the trading volume for each security in recent years and won acknowledgment that in some cases the business was not very attractive to a dealer. The dealer's earnings come from a percentage on the volume of business and thus it is important that stocks be active to make handling them profitable.

One of the two dealers who had dropped the stocks was George Clark, whom Mr. Yerxa described as a member of a "substantial family of Boston," after Mr. Pfeiffer asked flatly whether Mr. Clark could continue as an odd lot dealer in the stocks he had dropped if he wished, and Mr. Yerxa agreed that he could.

Mr. Pfeiffer then challenged Mr. Yerxa's testimony that the Boston Stock Exchange was "an integral part of the financial community." Mr. Yerxa insisted that it was despite the reluctance of outside capital to invest in the exchange activity.

Wool Growers In West Expect Rise in Prices

Weekly Wool Review

With domestic wool supplies well cleaned up, growers in the West appear to look for wool to be higher as a result of the war situation. Many of them are unwilling to sell wool that is still on the sheep's back at prices near to the current market, so that well posted men in the trade forecast a considerable rise in the price level of domestic wools for next season.

In three states, however, some wool has been contracted for that is still on the sheep's back, and wool men estimate the quantity at about 5,000,000 pounds. Prices were generally in the range of 30 to 32 cents. Most of the business was in Utah, Nevada and Colorado. Efforts to contract for wool, when shorn, at 35 cents were unsuccessful in Texas, Boston wool men report.

The renewed interest in the growing area of this country is apparently due, in part at least, to the long anticipated improvement in demand for men's wear worsteds and woolens. Wool men say the civilian trade should improve and that demand should be fairly good next season, owing to the failure of the heavweight season last year.

SPOKANE (AP)—F. R. Marshall, in his annual report as Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, challenged the accuracy of a recent statement by Secretary Henry Morgenthau regarding wool prices and requested withdrawal of the statement.

Reading a Washington dispatch quoting Mr. Morgenthau as saying he was "alarmed" by recent "unwarranted rises in the price of lumber, scrap iron and wool" and that the Treasury Department was "discussing the advisability of price control to prevent rising prices from hindering the defense program," Mr. Marshall added:

"I asked him to consult the records of the Department of Agriculture, which will show that the wool prices now are lower than they were in the fall of 1937, the fall of 1939, or at any time in the 10 years following 1914."

Wheat Unsettled On Crop Reports

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rains over the grain belt, the favorable domestic wheat crop prospect, a larger than expected estimate of the new Argentine harvest and upward revision of last summer's production in Canada were price depressing factors in the wheat pit today.

July and September contracts, representing the new crop, sagged almost a cent at times to the lowest level in about a month. May wheat, strengthened by the firm tone of securities and some buying credited to mills, sold at a premium of more than 6 cents over July at times.

Mass. Notes Sold

By the Associated Press

State Treasurer William E. Hurley has sold to Jackson & Curtis $2,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts notes at par, bearing interest at the rate of 0.14 per cent, payable at maturity, dated Jan. 29, 1941, and due Jan. 26, 1942. The action must receive the approval of Governor Saltonstall and the Massachusetts Executive Council.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	108.31	108.31	108.31
2 2½s 56-54	104.25	104.25	104.25
34 2½s 60-55	109.14	109.13	109.13
1 2¾s 65-60	109.27	109.27	109.27

New York City Bonds

90 3s 0	101⅝	101½	101½

Corporations Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46	46	46
4 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	82	82	82
11 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96¾	96½	96½
7 Alleghany cv 5s49	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
8 Alleghany5s 50 st	60½	60	60½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¾	104⅝	104¾
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
3 Am& Por P5s2030	58½	58½	58½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Am T&T 5½s 43	103	29-32	103⅞ 103 29-32
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
20 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Am T Pdr cv 50	106	106	106
1 AmWW&E 6s 75	110	110	110
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
9 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35	35	35
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
15 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109⅛	109½
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
26 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77½	77	77½
7 A C Line cit 4s 52	72½	72¼	72¼
12 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	63⅜	64½
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
5 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	85¼	85	85
1 Austin&NW 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	73¼	73	73¼
22 B&O 95 st A	42¾	42½	42½
16 B&O 95 st C	47½	47	47
10 B&O 2000 stD	42¾	42¼	42¾
18 B&O 96 stF	42¼	42¼	42¼
97 B&O cv 69 st	17½	16¾	17½
22 B&O 4s 48	73½	73¼	73¼
7 B&O SW 50 st	48½	48	48½
6 B&O TC 4s 59	56¼	56	56¼
9 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	55	55	55
9 BellTPa 5s 48B	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 BellTPa 5s 60 C	136½	136½	136½
19 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	040½	104½	104½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104½	104½	104½
18 Beth Stl 3s 60	102	101¾	102
1 Bost&Me 5s 67	79½	79½	79½
3 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	77	77	77
47 Bost&Me 4¼s 70	24⅞	24½	24⅞
6 Bost&Me 4s 60	71⅞	71½	71½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111	110¾	110¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¼	94½	94½
9 Buf R&P 57 st	47	46⅜	46⅞
3 Bush Term 5s 55	45	45	45
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Can Nat y 4½s 51	93½	93½	93½
1 Can NatRy 4½s 56	93½	93½	93½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93½	93½	93½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54¼	54¼
14 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
12 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98	98¼
8 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92	91¾	92
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	1½	1½	1½
190 Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅛	50¼	52
32 Cen Pac 75 ref 4s 49	72	71	72
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	90	90	90
39 C&O 3½s 96D	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 C&O rfy 3½s 63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	85¾	85	85
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	77½	77½
26 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85⅞	85½	85⅞
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	98½	99
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93¼	93½
7 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	16½	16	16½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
27 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32	31½	32
2 Chi I &L 5s 66	7½	7½	7½
146 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¼	6	6⅛
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	34	34	34
18 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34½	34	34½
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34¼	34¼	34¼
33 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34	34	34
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	12½	12½	12½
5 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20	20	20
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12½	12½	12½
19 CRI&P 4½s 52A	8¾	8½	8¾
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	8¼	7¾	8
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102	102	102
6 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
3 Cin G&E 3¼s 66	109	109	109
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 CC&StL 4½s 77	60	59¾	59¾
1 CCC&StL 5s 93B	91	91	91
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108	108	108
7 ClevUn Term 5½s 72	88½	88⅜	88⅜
7 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	78½	78	78½
15 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	72¾	71¾	72¼
7 Col F&I 5s 70	85	84¼	85
20 Col&So 4½s 80	16	15¾	15¾
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	104⅜	104¾
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Con Edis Pow 3¾s 61	104½	104½	104½
15 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¼	105¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Consol'm Coal 5s 60	78¾	78¾	78¾
9 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	109¾	109¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Consum. Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107¼	107¼
2 Contin'tal Oil 3½s 48	106	106	106
2 Crane Co 2¾s 50	102	102	102
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17	17	17
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	98½	98½
11 Del Lack&W rfg 4s 63	53⅝	53	53⅝
1 Del P&L 4½s 71	108½	108½	108½
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
10 D & R G 4s 36	83¼	83	83¼
42 D & R G West 5s 78	77	77	77
47 Bost&Me 4¼s 70	24⅞	24½	24⅞
6 Bost&Me 4s 60	71⅞	71½	71½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111	110¾	110¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¼	94½	94½
9 Buf R&P 57 st	47	46⅜	46⅞
3 Bush Term 5s 55	45	45	45
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Can Nat y 4½s 51	93½	93½	93½
1 Can NatRy 4½s 56	93½	93½	93½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93½	93½	93½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54¼	54¼
14 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
12 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98	98¼
8 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92	91¾	92
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	1½	1½	1½
190 Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅛	50¼	52
32 Cen Pac 75 ref 4s 49	72	71	72
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	90	90	90
39 C&O 3½s 96D	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 C&O rfy 3½s 63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	85¾	85	85
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	77½	77½
26 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85⅞	85½	85⅞
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	98½	99
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93¼	93½
7 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	16½	16	16½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
27 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32	31½	32
2 Chi I &L 5s 66	7½	7½	7½
146 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¼	6	6⅛
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	34	34	34
18 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34½	34	34½
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34¼	34¼	34¼
33 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34	34	34
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	12½	12½	12½
5 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20	20	20
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12½	12½	12½
19 CRI&P 4½s 52A	8¾	8½	8¾
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	8¼	7¾	8
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102	102	102
6 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
3 Cin G&E 3¼s 66	109	109	109
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 CC&StL 4½s 77	60	59¾	59¾
1 CCC&StL 5s 93B	91	91	91
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108	108	108
7 ClevUn Term 5½s 72	88½	88⅜	88⅜
7 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	78½	78	78½
15 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	72¾	71¾	72¼
7 Col F&I 5s 70	85	84¼	85
20 Col&So 4½s 80	16	15¾	15¾
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	104⅜	104¾
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Con Edis Pow 3¾s 61	104½	104½	104½
15 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¼	105¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Consol'm Coal 5s 60	78¾	78¾	78¾
9 Consum Pow 3¼

Willkie Flies for Britain On Self-Appointed Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Assured by personal message of a cordial welcome from Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and other members of Great Britain's War Cabinet, Wendell L. Willkie was on his way to London today by way of Lisbon, Portugal.

The Republican titular leader boarded a Pan American Airways flying boat at La Guardia Field at 8:30 a. m., today after a session with reporters and newsreel and camera men at the airport. Mrs. Willkie saw him off.

In making it clear that he undertakes his self-appointed mission to get first-hand facts on Britain's war emergency, with an especial interest in production as the one key to victory in England and to security in the United States, Mr. Willkie told reporters he hoped to meet people in all walks of English life.

Churchill Interview

The list, of course, begins with Mr. Churchill, whose friendly greeting to the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate was conveyed through the State Department in Washington, and asked that he be advised of Mr. Willkie's arrival in London at the earliest possible moment so that a personal interview might be arranged.

Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister; Lord Beaverbrook, in charge of British aircraft production for defense, and other members of the Churchill Cabinet also will be sought out by the visitor who has been heralded in England as the "opposition leader" in the United States.

But his dominating objective, Mr. Willkie stressed, was to get his own picture of the "whole idea of production and what the people are thinking," and this meant seeking out both workers and "bigshots."

"When I come back, I hope to be able to make a frank, honest statement to the American people of what I saw and what I learned of conditions in England," he told reporters.

Objectives of Trip

"I am going on this trip because I believe so strongly that the survival of Britain is the best assurance of keeping America out of war that I think we should support the fighting men of Britain so they can stop the onslaught of Hitlerism.

Obviously cheered by messages from Republicans all over the country approving his trip, Mr. Willkie found a pile of letters awaiting him at the airport, indicating that he saw in them the "answer" to criticism that the Party is pulling away from his leadership on the lend-lease British-aid issue.

Aside from his portfolio, whose contents include the personal hand-written note of introduction from President Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Willkie took only two bags, one of which he will leave in Lisbon for the second lap of the journey to London by British Overseas Airways Corporation seaplane.

Among the five other passengers aboard the clipper were John Cowles, publisher of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Star-Journal, and Landon K. Thorne, New York banker, who accompany Mr. Willkie.

Gold Medal Award

Julian C. Levi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The gold medal of the American Group of Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernment has been awarded to the University of Pennsylvania as "the American University whose School of Architecture has the best record of accomplishment in the teaching of architecture during the past year."

At the same time, it was announced that Julian C. Levi of New York has been elected President of the American Group for 1941. Dean Leopold Arnaud of Columbia was chosen Vice-President. Another gold medal and a prize of $50, bestowed annually upon the student obtaining the greatest number of values in the national competitions of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, went to H. L. Stulb of Princeton. E. A. Moulthrop of Princeton and A. B. White of University of Pennsylvania won silver awards.

Canada Aids Ore Prospecting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Miners of this Province have welcomed a Federal Government invitation to lay proposals for developing Canada's mining industry before a conference in Ottawa at the end of this month.

In the opinion of British Columbia's mining experts who last year produced $75,000,000 in gold and other metals, the Province needs new mines, with the correlated need of new prospectors to find them.

This viewpoint was acknowledged in the announcement of the Ottawa conference, which recognized that what Canada needs is more prospecting. Canada, in the opinion of Ottawa mining experts, will be unable to find and develop new mining properties unless someone looks for them, and in recent years there has been a serious lack of incentive for such a search.

Restrictions on mine financing, higher taxation, and other factors have made prospecting a more hazardous profession than it used to be, according to mine experts.

In the old days there were thousands of experienced prospectors roaming the hills looking for ore outcroppings. Today their number is greatly reduced, and it may be necessary for the Government to bring about some form of subsidy to induce prospectors to restore what appears to be a vanishing occupation.

Most of British Columbia's metal production now comes from properties that were discovered more than 40 years ago, and there have been few important discoveries in the past decade. However, the finding of rich gold veins in the Zeballos district on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and of mercury and antimony deposits in the Fort St. James area, to the far north, indicates the possibilities of a more extensive hunt for mines.

The war has increased the demand for metals to such an extent that production is surpassing replacement by a wide margin.

Commonwealth Fund's Donations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Appropriations of about $2,000,000 for philanthropic purposes were announced by the Commonwealth Fund in its annual report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1940, made public. A third of the total was devoted to medical research and education, and nearly one-half went for other health services.

Gifts amounting to $135,000 were made to meet special war needs through the American Red Cross, the Allied Relief Fund, the Finnish Relief Fund, the Harvard Medical School Epidemiological Commission to England. Because of the war, the number of Britons studying in the United States as Commonwealth Fund fellows was cut from a normal quota of 65 to 16.

Outlining the Fund's wartime policy, Barry C. Smith, General Director, held it was necessary more than any other time to steer a middle course between underplanned and over-planned giving.

"Without any avoidable sacrifice of social momentum or long-term values," he said, "a foundation must do its share toward meeting the needs of the moment. To keep some sort of balance between these two ways of doing something for the welfare of mankind—to slow upbuilding medicine and other social institutions, the quick relief of human suffering—is a major task of private philanthropy in wartime."

Irish Want the U. S. To Prevent Invasion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Irish societies of Washington urge that the moral influence of the United States be used to "discourage any attempt from any source" to force war upon Ireland, to invade her territory or to seize her ports.

The appeal was made in a petition to the President, Congress and the Secretary of State.

The petition said that reports had appeared in the press that Great Britain proposed to "possess itself" of certain seaports of Ireland by force if necessary. Any such attempt, the petition added, would be "precisely such an act of wanton aggression as all civilized and righteous men denounce and abhor."

Ireland, the petition continued, would "resist force with force" with a result that the "horrors of war" would be extended "to a country committed to peace and enjoying its blessings."

Judge Acquits Seven In Strike-Blast Case

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Seven of 21 unionists charged with conspiracy leading to the dynamiting of Tennessee Valley Authority lines feeding a strike-bound plant were acquitted in Federal Court. District Judge Leslie Darr granted the acquittal on motion of defense counsel after the Government had completed its case.

The 21 defendants, members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (C. I. O.), were charged with conspiracy to dynamite lines feeding the Tennessee Copper Company last year. Immediately defense counsel opened its case in behalf of the remaining 14 defendants, with indications all would take the stand.

2,500 N. Y. Groups Invited To 'Democracy' Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Two thousand, five hundred civic and other organizations throughout New York State have been extended invitations to participate in a State Conference on Legislation for Democracy to be held here on Feb. 14 and 15, Miss Rosalie Manning, President of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, which will sponsor the meeting, announced yesterday.

The purpose of the conference is to give the people of the State "opportunity to compare their legislative programs, exchange opinion, and draw up a minimum program common to the interests of all and essential to the welfare of the State," she added.

The program of the meeting includes an open meeting at Mecca Temple on Feb. 14 and a series of panel discussions at the Edison Hotel the following day.

Dollar-a-Year Men Unbalance U. S. Books

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 22

The $1-a-year men cause no end of trouble to the Government. General Accounting Office which doesn't consider its files complete until every treasury check comes back cashed.

The $1-a-year men who came into the Government with the defense crisis just look on their semi-annual 50-cent checks as something to frame.

Cudahy Sees British Victors Within Year

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22 (AP)—John C. Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, expressed the opinion yesterday that Germany would find it impossible to invade England and that the European war would be brought to a military decision before the end of next summer.

"I had the same feeling about another phase of the war last spring," he said. "I was certain then the Germans were to move to a major action in the Low Countries. And they did."

Mr. Cudahy added quickly, "beware of predictions in Europe," remarking that whereas statesmen once looked forward five and ten years they now forecast in terms of a year.

Greece Awaits Supplies Of American Red Cross

GENEVA, Jan. 22 (AP)—John P. Thorn, representative of the American Red Cross at Geneva, left for Greece today to supervise distribution of Red Cross supplies from the United States which are expected there soon. One shipment was sent from New York Jan. 18.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Available Feb. 1 for 3 months, 4-room tropical house and roof garden; 25 ft. living room, furnished by Elizabeth McPherson. Patio, trees, flowers; Carthay Circle District; near Beverly Hills and Hollywood, churches, markets, good transportation. MRS. A. B. HORN 1016 So. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles. Phone WY. 0136.

REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS — Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

144-ACRE farm six miles from largest city in State; 35 acres apples full bearing, balance alfalfa land; dwelling; paved road; electricity; school; ample irrigation water; price $15,000.00. OCTAVE CLARKE, Box 237, Albuquerque, N. M.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well-acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commission. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 865-O, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 34, college graduate, is desirous of obtaining a position in manufacturing or office work, preferably with Christian Scientists, which will lead to a better lifetime position; now employed, clean and dependable; free to locate anywhere in U. S. Box W-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

HOMELIKE furnished suite including 2 bedrooms; electricity, gas; $75. Shawmut Realty Trust, 15 Norway St., Boston, Kenmore 0462.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUBLET attractively furnished 8-room apartment on Park Ave., near 86th St., N. Y. C.; references required. Tel. Plaza 3-8081.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 39 West 67—Large light room (14th floor) for business woman. SU. 7-1194 before 10 a. m. or evenings.

APARTMENTS WANTED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Bedroom or small apartment wanted—furnished or unfurnished; yearly basis from February 1; must be reasonable. M. Goldberg, Room 2009, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

CLEANING AND DYEING

FASTIDIOUS? Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned WHITE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

Local Classified

(Continued.)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Hand Picked Specials

'40 Plymouth 2-Door Touring Sedan — Blue finish, radio, heater, spotlight. 13,345 miles. Stock #3973. — $645

'40 Buick 51 Touring Sedan — The torpedo body. Black car with white wall tires, radio and heater. Stock #3941 — 895

'40 Lincoln-Zephyr Club Coupe — 2-door, 5-passenger. Only 5,957 miles and like new. Green, dustproof finish. Radio, heater and white wall tires. Stock #3872. Cost over $1800 new, now — 1045

'39 Cadillac Touring Sedan — Model 61. Purchased new from us by a very prominent local surgeon. Complete service pedigree. Two-tone black and gray. Radio, heater, two driving lights. Stock #3349 — 895

'38 La Salle Touring Sedan — 25,706 miles. Blue with complete equipment including radio and heater. Stock #3719 — 495

'40 Olds 6 Touring Sedan — 2-door model. 11,933 miles. Black. Heater, defroster. Stock #3956 — 695

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GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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MADELAINE COLE
OF HOLLYWOOD
will teach you modern Ballroom Dancing. Special instruction in RHUMBA, CONGA, TANGO —for men and women. By appointment only— Phone CI. 6-5983. Write Studio 403, CARNEGIE HALL, 881 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

WANTED for camp, 1941, young married couple, experienced with children; water-front duties; Christian Scientists preferred. Address: SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAINTINGS

SET of Presidents (lithographs 1850), fine and colored; price low; large collection fine old prints paintings; we buy. RICHARD NICHOLS CO. (up 1 flight), 22 Bromfield St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors — Newton—Wellesley—Weston — Massachusetts BIGelow 3005

HOMES — For Sale or Rent — in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1304

HOUSE IN WABAN FOR RENT (FURNISHED) — Seven-room brick house, English architecture, completely and exquisitely furnished, in exclusive location. Three baths. Garage. Beautifully landscaped grounds. Short walk from R. R. station. Will rent to right party (adults only) at $200 a month. Phone owner, BIGelow 4571.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Exclusive section off Brattle Street, two pleasant rooms with private bath; meals if desired; quiet. Tro. 6163.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm, homelike rooms; running water; overlooking The Mother Church Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Single double rooms; hot and cold water; facing The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny furnished room with large closet in beautiful home; free parking; 5 minutes to Harvard Sq.; business people. Eliot 1799.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant, homey room with porch; business person; convenient transportation. Write Box 8-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 65th Street (50 Central Park West) Thomas Woman's Residence Club
Exceptional opportunity for business woman or student seeking refined, modern home in city; kitchen privileges; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C.—Large front, homelike; near church, transportation; private home; Christian Scientist preferred: elevator. Tel. Wadsworth 7-0087.

N. Y. C., 144 W. 77th St.—Large, sunny, warm double; private bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; immaculate; owner's home; $50.00. TRa. 4-7101.

SADDLE HORSES

WANTED—Summer contract for my string of twenty well-schooled riding horses, Box D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

CUSTOM SHOE & REPAIR COMPANY 12 School St., Boston — Men's and Women's Shoes resoled, relasted and reconditioned. Shoes made to order.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, young, admitted 9 years, diversified experience, seeks position in law office or other field. Write Box 2-3, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN seeking new field of endeavor; graduate accountant, complete credit and collecting course; 20 years' experience serving as credit man, accountant-manager; business experience makes it easy to adapt myself to office systems, also to co-operate and work with others; highest references. Write Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, 29, 2 years college (civil engineering); own real estate management and brokerage firm for 8 years; seeks new field, remuneration secondary to opportunity. Write Box L-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN would like odd jobs in carpentry, painting, furniture refinishing; conveniently done in your home; reasonable. Boston, Com. 1027.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse wishes position—MRS. YOTAW, 144 Main St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Garden City 810-J evenings.

WOMAN companion wishes position, practical, helpful, cultured; good reader; part or full time. Tel. CI. 6-8769, or write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FULLY experienced soloist, Christian Science church metropolitan N. J.; state qualifications; audition eve Jan. 27. Write 525 No. Arlington Ave., E. Orange.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

READING, PA.—ESTHER STUBER, teacher of piano and theory vocal coaching. 1036 Buttonwood St., Dial 34626.

TEN LESSON SPEECH COURSE starts Monday, Jan. 27th, at 8:00 P. M. Studio of ALICE E. LAWRENCE, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. (EN. 2-7910). Fee $7.50 for Course. A simple course in fundamentals of VOICE FREEDOM. Guests invited to opening session.

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Telephone Montclair 2-8055 — 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

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A Stocking Sheerer . . . Yet Stronger . . . by Northmont
2, 3, 4 and 4½ Threads, 79c-$1.15
"Ever So Faintly Scented"
Priscilla Shoppe
547 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
1½ Blocks South of Bellevue Avenue

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

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"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
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GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
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All stores open evenings

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

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LUBRICATION by "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
ESSO STATION
Adelina Place and Hudson Blvd.
Off 11th Street

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8558, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6 — B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Nestle's Semi-Sweet Chocolate, 2 large bars, 25c
Nestle's Instant Ever Ready Sweet Cocoa .... ½ lb. tin, 19c—1 lb., 37c
155 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stencheveri's
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women, and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel PL. 6-9373

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

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"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St., Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth — 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

Place Your Insurance Thru
MASON F. FERRIS
Experience, Prompt Service
Fire, Burglary, Liability, Auto
170 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phones 6-4847 and (Res.) 6-0192-W
Licensed REAL ESTATE BROKER

FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue RI. 6-3733

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW JERSEY — RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
FLORIST
Are featuring Unusual Artistic Centre Pieces, Door Garlands, and a large variety of plants and novelties suitable for GIFTS
96a Park Ave Ru. 2-7227

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones: West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — GOLD COMPANY LEHIGH — SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
WETHERHOLD-METZGER — 719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C 1

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $ ..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

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Street and Number .....
City and State .....

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Appel JEWELER

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

EASTON

UNION COAL CO.
Ebner S. Abrams, Prop.
Consistently Clean
Long Burning
Less Ash
TELEPHONE
EASTON 8215
FUEL OIL
HAZLE BROOK ANTHRACITES
BUSHKILL DRIVE

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats,
Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242
"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

Harolds
VALET SERVICE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display
Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decoration and Gifts
231 N. 2nd St. Phone 3-6138

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods—Notions
We Sell
E-Z UNDERWEAR
9 E. WHARTON ROAD, GLENSIDE

BRODY DEPT. STORE
43 Easton Road Glenside, Pa.
NEW FALL
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6—AAA to EEE
SIMON BRODY, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Lecture Cards and Invitations
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

MASTER KRAFT OIL BURNERS
Magee Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
COAL—KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Ontario and C Streets
Reg. 6838 East 7039

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Heat Your Home with Gas now on Philadelphia's
NEW LOW 50c RATE
Call for Survey and Estimate
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
N. W. Cor. 12th and Windrim Avenue
PLUMBING and HEATING
Mic. 2124 Philadelphia

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
THE SENTIMENTAL VALUE
of heirloom jewelry is enhanced if you have it remodeled. This work is surprisingly reasonable. Sketches and estimates submitted.
113 SO. 12TH STREET

THE PERFECT GIFT
for Any Occasion
A FINE WATCH
Liberal allowance on trade-in.
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7449
GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 3 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE
YOUR Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CE. 2208

Lilli Goodman
BEAUTY SHOPPE
403 Professional Bldg., Near Horn's
Atlantic 7753, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Now in Progress
POMEROY'S
January White Sale
Sale on Linens, Bedding, Domestics

RESTORIZING
Yorgy's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
FREE MOTHPROOFING
"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.
SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.
Watch for our combination cake and breakfast buns on sale every Friday and Saturday.
SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR

"OVERWEAVING"
The Boston Cleaners and Dyers Offer
An Amazing New Mending Service
The Boston
Dial Scranton 5366

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
"ZEREX" New Anti-Freeze:
Won't boil off!
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461
SAVE $25.00 on a
TAPPAN GAS RANGE
during January
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6200 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Adramyttium (Acts 27:2)—*Ad'-ra-mit'-i-um* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, both *i*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Augustus' (Acts 27:1)—*O-gus'-tus* (*o* as in orb, first *u* short as in *up*, second clipped-short as in *circus*). Since the word itself contains two sibilants, and since the context abounds in them as well, it is no doubt advisable to speak this proper name as written, without the tag of another "s" sound to indicate the possessive case.

Consummate (adj.)—*Kon-sum'-it* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *u* short as in *up*, *i* short). For the adjective, custom sets the stress on the second syllable and obscures the *a* of the last. As a verb, the word is pronounced *kon'-su-mat* (*o* short as in *odd*, *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

This word as an adjective signifies something "completed." It is an Anglicized form of the past participle of the Latin verb *consummare*.

Encompassing—*En-kum'-pas-ing* (*e* short, *u* short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*, *i* short).

The signification seems to be simply "circling," without any idea of "walking around." *Pass*, which looks like a derived stem, may be regarded as an accident of spelling. This view would affect pronunciation and would tend to bring out the element *compass*, with firm stress on the syllable *com*.

Hecatombs—Pref. *hek'-a-tomz* (*e* short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*, *o* short). Webster's second choice allows the last syllable to be pronounced *toomz* (*oo* as in *food*). This pronunciation seems to have found vogue from the accidental similarity of the last syllable to the word "tomb."

In long ago Homeric times, to speak of a *hecatomb*, "sacrifice of 100 victims," was to give the impression of exaggerated numbers. This rhetorical idea follows the word down through all the centuries.

Hoised (Acts 27:40)—*Hoizd*.

Etymologists explain "hoise" as the correct historic form of the word commonly spelled *hoist*.

Melita (Acts 28:1)—*Mel'-i-ta* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The consonants remain in the modern name of the island, "Malta," while one of the vowels has been changed and broadened, and another has been dropped.

Morale—Pref. *mo-ral'* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* as in *ask*). By Webster's second choice, the *a* may be pronounced as in *arm*. When Webster's advises the sound of *a* as in *ask*, it only throws responsibility on the speaker's habit and taste; for the *a* of *ask* is broad in some localities and flat in others.

The Latin adjective *moralis* refers to both manners and morals. The later abstract noun *moralitas* takes on the meaning of "character." The French have a noun of masculine gender, *moral*, which signifies "firmness in battle." The English *morale*, which means "endurance" and "courage," whether of army or of people, looks like a borrowing from the French, with feminine termination.

Nutriment—*Nu'-tri-ment* (*u* long as in *cube*, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*). One of those words with a long sound of *u* in a situation inconvenient to some speakers. But perhaps some obscuration is permissible.

From Latin *nutrimentum*, "food," in both literal and figurative language. Same meanings hold in English.

Perfected (Luke 13:32)—Pret *per-fek'-ted* (first *e* as in *maker*, second and third short). The word invites dispute, being variously pronounced by the authorities Webster's advises clear enunciation of each syllable as it looks, with stress on the second syllable.

Possession (Ps. 69:35); **Possessions** (Acts 28:7)—*Po-zesh'-un*, *po-zesh'-unz* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). A letter appears four times in the singular form of this word and five times in the plural form, without once having its natural phonetic value. The sound of *z* is heard, and that of *sh*, but never that of *s*.

Here the Latin *possessio* has been practically taken over. The Authorized translators follow their practice of carrying down the original classic meaning—"ownership," legal title presumed until disproved. "Possession" in Psalms represents a Hebrew word that implies "something seized." "Possessions" in Acts represents a Greek word that signifies "holdings of land."

Proscriptive—*Pro-skrip'-tiv* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, both *i*'s short).

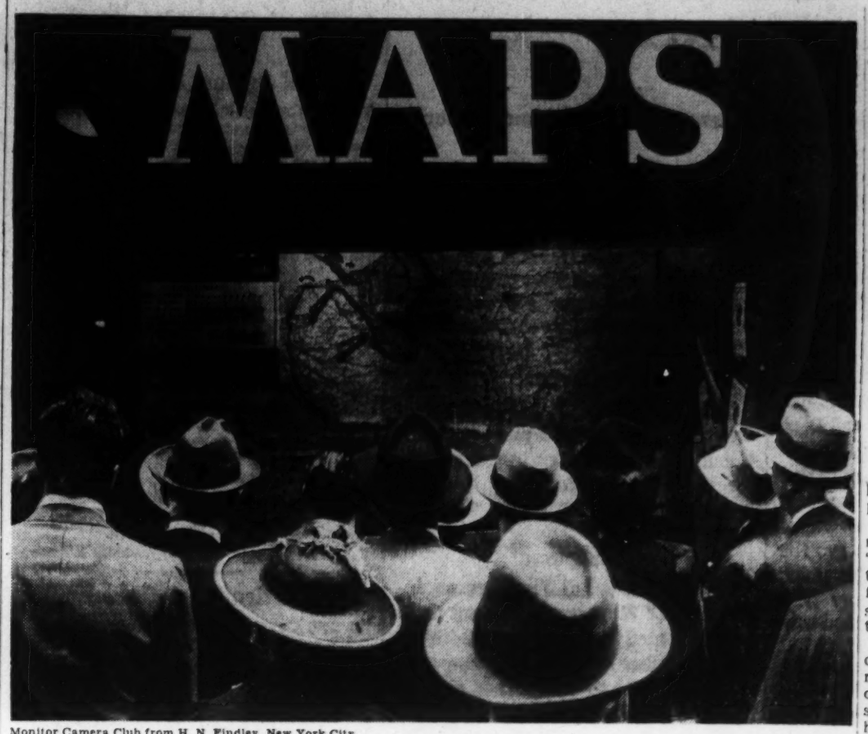
Latin has a noun, *proscriptio*, of none too pleasant associations. The English adjective, formed after a correct analogy from the fundamental verb, *proscribere*, inherits the idea of "harsh command" from Roman days.

Publius (Acts 28:7)—*Pub'-li-us* (first *u* short, second clipped-short as in *circus*, *i* short).

Rereward (Isa. 58:8)—*Rer'-word'* (*e* as in *here*, *o* as in *orb*).

Means the same as "rearguard." The Authorized translators like the word, though it renders the Hebrew somewhat freely. Young's Translation is literal but confusing with "The honor of Jehovah doth gather thee." The American Translation practically stays with the Authorized with "The glory of the Lord shall be your rearguard."

MAPS



Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

Trend of the Times

In Lighter Vein

Wasted Film

A story told by a Northern Ireland correspondent of "The New Statesman": "The other day I received a picture post-card from Killybegs, Co. Donegal, Eire. It was from a most innocent looking friend of mine who was on holiday in Donegal. The correspondence side of the post-card told me how he had been taking a snapshot of Killybegs harbour when the local Garda (policeman) came along, took out the film, and tore it up. When my friend protested, the Garda said, 'Sure the British Fleet might use the photo to make its way into the harbour.' I turned the card over to see what was on the other side. It was a picture of Killybegs harbour."—Tit-Bits.

The Instructor

Mistress: "Now, more than anything else, I want a maid who has some refinement."

Maid: "Yassum! But ah'll have to charge you mo' ef ah has to instruct you all in de ways o' sassiety!"

Daily Quotation

BE courteous of behavior and affable to all men; there is nothing that winneth so much with so little cost.—SIR HENRY SIDNEY

Where Would You Find—

1. The "White House of the Philippines"?
2. DePauw University?
3. "Montpelier"?
4. The Holy Land?
5. Lake Sebago?
6. Saint John's?
7. The Cooper Austin House?
8. Spencer Gulf?
9. Alcova Dam?
10. Monmouthshire?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Excellent Idea

A new safety idea is to mark highway center lines by neon tubing covered by transparent plastic, visible at night.

American Planes

THE LOCKHEED

If you saw this ship winging over your home, could you identify it? It is one of the U. S. aircraft industry's latest, most formidable contributions to national defense—the Lockheed P-38, a twin-engine interceptor pursuit designed to head off and break up hostile bombing raids as well as escort our own bombers on military missions. The P-38, one of the world's fastest aircraft, is readily identifiable by the two large booms which, replacing the conventional single fuselage, extend back to the twin tail assembly.

Belated Appreciation

(Coffeyville, Kan., Journal)

Sam Carpenter would like to know who put the $5 bill in the letter he received recently.

"You won't remember me," a note folded with the money said, "but I'm the fellow you bought the overcoat for. I was standing in front of Burger & Adams' filling station, and you took me to Belts' to get me a coat."

As Carpenter remembers the incident, it happened one Saturday night about 12 years ago. He was driving home from a show, and stopped at the filling station to have anti-freeze put in the radiator of his car. A youth 15 or 16 years old was standing at the corner by the station, lightly dressed and shivering in the cold.

Carpenter asked the boy if he had an overcoat and discovered that he was a transient out of work. Tom Turner, the affable "Cap" of the Door of Hope, had given him an order for food and a place to stay for the night, but he was pushing on to California the next day. But the boy needed a coat—it was late January—so Carpenter bought him a mackinaw. Belts' sold him one, a heavy woolen garment a little out of date, for $5.

The boy is working now at a factory in Los Angeles, but Carpenter doesn't know how to tell him he received the money. His signature was illegible.

Language Experts

Before dial telephones were installed, switchboard operators in Egypt had to know five languages to do their work.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. President Manuel Quezon lives in Malacañan Palace, in Manila.
2. Greencastle, Indiana.
3. The home of James and Dolly Madison near Orange, Virginia, famed for its gardens.
4. Another name for Palestine, where a national home for Jewish people is being established under British Mandate.
5. Southern Maine.
6. The capital of Newfoundland.
7. One of the oldest houses in Cambridge, Massachusetts, built 1637.
8. An inlet between York and Eyre peninsulas in southern Australia.
9. It is on the North Platte River in Wyoming; built for irrigation. It is 232 feet high.
10. A maritime county in western England.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Tunnel-Makers*

By LE PELLEY

I CAN'T KEEP THIS SLED ON THE TRACK.... IT'S TOO ICY! I CAN'T STEER
I THOUGHT MAYBE YOU HAD YOUR EYES SHUT
WHEW! I'M GLAD THAT RIDE'S OVER! ESPECIALLY GOING THROUGH THAT TUNNEL IN THE SNOWDRIFT ....
WHAT DO YOU MEAN.. TUNNEL ?
THE TRACK TURNS THERE AND GOES DOWN THE ROAD! THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY TUNNEL THROUGH THE SNOWBANK !!
WELL... THERE IS NOW
?

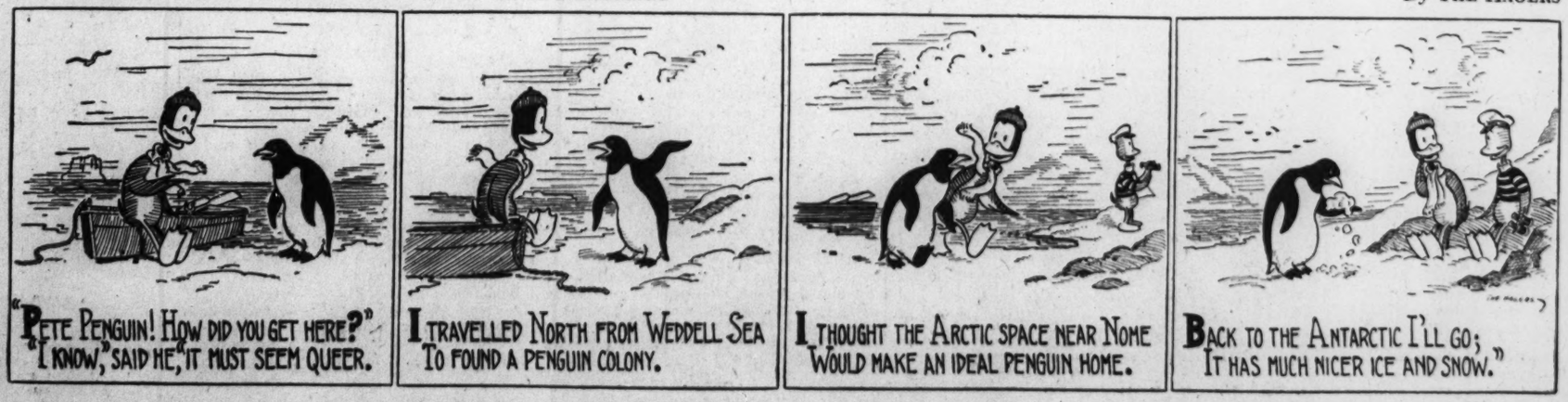
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Little Co-operation, Please*

By RODGERS

So far the Boss hasn't been able to teach Billy to follow us down the hill after each slide, so he is always at the wrong end of the hill when we're ready for a ride up—
So today the Boss tried to teach me to go up and get him—
Well, I got the idea all right—
But Billy didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Distance Lends Enchantment*

By THE HAGERS


"PETE PENGUIN! HOW DID YOU GET HERE?" "I KNOW," SAID HE, "IT MUST SEEM QUEER.
I TRAVELLED NORTH FROM WEDDELL SEA TO FOUND A PENGUIN COLONY.
I THOUGHT THE ARCTIC SPACE NEAR NOME WOULD MAKE AN IDEAL PENGUIN HOME.
BACK TO THE ANTARCTIC I'LL GO; IT HAS MUCH NICER ICE AND SNOW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Diplomacy With Teeth

The unsentimental journey of Colonel William J. Donovan has taken him to Sofia, to see Bulgaria's King. Colonel Donovan is an American observer, traveling without official endorsement from the United States Government. Yet some diplomatists in Sofia consider his trip to be more important than that of Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles last winter.

This may be because Mr. Welles had some questions to ask, but Colonel Donovan may have something to tell. Besides that, he is a visible representative of a powerful nation which has now definitely hitched its political wagon to the star of a British victory. His presence in those European cities which are still capitals of doubt may help to stiffen the morale of threatened cabinet ministers.

An American in the Balkans under such circumstances as those surrounding Colonel Donovan's visit shows how far afield today run the ramifications of American foreign policy. Americans are beginning to be aware of the impossibility of drawing any static defense line across changing maps. Because geography is not really the ultimate determinant of defense, a nation's best defense is where its friends are. That is recognized in the supplies-to-Britain program. A program of building a national defense consists by the same logic of building new friendships and reinforcing old ones.

Admiral Leahy is Ambassador to Vichy to throw what weight he may against French political forces that would willingly give the Nazis maximum aid against Britain. Ambassador Phillips in Rome will doubtless watch carefully for all opportunities to harmonize his own country's interests with those of Italy's—which, it is safe to say, are not necessarily Germany's.

Elsewhere financial and economic aid has become an American ambassador-at-large. United States policies of lending in South America are designed to curb Axis pressures there, and may help some of those countries finance trade with hungry Axis-squeezed Spain. In China, the fight for the Open Door has now become part of the anti-Axis campaign, since Japan has aligned itself with Rome and Berlin.

At home, Americans are exerting heavy diplomatic pressure against the Axis and upon all wavering neutrals, and meanwhile giving encouragement to temporarily conquered peoples, through Presidential and other official utterances. These tend to galvanize the American public into action. They prepare the population for needed sacrifices for the defense program. But the individual American likewise is making a definite contribution to this diplomatic offensive in cheerfully shouldering heavier taxes, working longer hours and risking investment for plant expansion.

For back of the diplomats who travel far and wide, back of the words of the authorities at Washington there must accumulate physical equipment for an anti-Axis ending to this war. Production and more production is the big stick behind the needfully not-too-soft talking. The actual war material, the numbers of American planes in European skies—these will make possible maximum benefits from expert diplomacy. Indeed the diplomacy becomes dangerous unless backed by greatly speeded production.

More Safety for Sailors

If the days of the full-sailed Gloucester schooner, when a handliner went down to the Grand Banks with salt and grub for a ten-weeks' halibut haul, were the most romantic in the annals of the North Atlantic fisheries, they were also the most hazardous. It was no uncommon sight twenty-five years ago to see a taut little Cape Ann schooner racing bravely to market with her flag half down for a dorymate gone missing or a man washed overboard. Too often in those days a fine schooner never came home at all.

Those who see in the loss of eighteen of the crew of the Boston trawler Mary E. O'Hara a reminder of those earlier times doubtless will see also the heartening reduction of human risk resulting from the mechanical improvement of fishing vessels. Steel ships, with compartments, always within radio reach of the ever-willing Coast Guard, have long since ended the days when a heavy winter gale on Georges Bank could leave a hundred widows back in Gloucester, as one was known to do. They that go down to the sea in little ships have seen improvements which an occasional loss like that of the Mary E. O'Hara must only magnify in the hearts of humble, thankful seafarers.

Lesson on the "New Order"

THEORY:

"PRAGUE, Bohemia—Moravia Protectorate, Jan. 21 (AP)—Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's press chief, asserted yesterday that just as human beings are unequal so nations also are unequal and only those nations which accomplish most for mankind deserve to stand at the top."

APPLICATION:

"BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Jews in Germany must pay 15 per cent additional gross income tax to compensate for their 'social inferiority,' a decree published in evening papers disclosed yesterday."

QUESTIONS:

Who decided that Jews are an inferior race? What would prevent those self-appointed judges from deciding that any other race that they may conquer by might or by guile is also inferior? Who wants to be the equal of a Nazi?

Bait for a Bear?

Action to void the moral ban on shipments from America to Russia of airplanes and equipment for making aviation gasoline follows months of maneuvering. With the world taking sides in the present war, diplomatic efforts to prevent Moscow from more actively supporting the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo team are natural. And with the United States more definitely threatened by the Triple Axis some move in Washington to keep the Russian bear on speaking terms was to be expected. Both Britain and the United States are being more pleasant than in easier times.

Actually the meaning of the present move will have to be read in the figures on American exports to the Soviet. While the moral ban has been lifted there remain serious obstacles to any large shipments. For one thing, the manufacturers are well booked with prior orders. For another, export licenses will have to be obtained. Certainly the United States will wish to have some idea of the eventual destination of materials which might be useful to the Nazis. Russia may be willing to give transshipment guarantees. Sweden has been getting gasoline from America through Russia and may continue to do so even though Berlin would like very much to have it. But bear baiting is risky; it should be attempted only with eyes well open.

Industrial Soldiers

"My wife asks me why I work so hard," remarked an industrial leader who has been laboring to broaden defense production in his State. "I feel as if I were in the front line trenches."

In this era of mechanized war, the manufacturer past fighting age may prove far more valuable to his country than battalions of armed youth. Today when output means everything, the planner of production who comes up with all he has of ingenuity and energy stands out as a new type of soldier.

The latest salute to America's industrial army has just been given by Sir Louis Beale, a member of the British Purchasing Commission, in saying, "The hope for complete victory lies in the engineering industry of the United States."

The American worker, for whose ready hands the plans of executives are made, is just as much a soldier. He will put more and more of his native ability into the struggle as defense industry expands. But today comes as particularly the hour of the executive, when the house of industry must be enlarged.

The new viewpoint that has taken hold of many business leaders in this emergency was voiced by their general, William S. Knudsen, when asked at a congressional hearing Saturday why he had given up his $150,000 a year job:

"I don't want to sound sentimental but I had been working in this country for more than forty years. It had been pretty good to me. I was in a position to work for nothing, and I felt that if I could do something for the country, I would like to do it. That's all."

The news carries reports of two unusual personal meetings on January 19, one between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, the other between Franklin Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie. Is it difficult to estimate which is more likely to promote the world's well-being?

Statistics are said to show the average American family consumes 500 cans of food a year, which proves at least that if the average American housewife can't can she can open.

Our Readers Say—

Aid Against Aggression

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before consuming many days, possibly weeks, in Congressional debate as to just how much power President Roosevelt should have in giving all-out aid to Great Britain and what securities we should obtain from Great Britain in return for that aid, it would be wise for every congressman to consider well the statement made by Rudolph Hess to the German officers way back in 1927. Quoting from "They Wanted War," by Otto D. Tolischus:

> Saving a few billions now may cost us many more billions later as well as millions of human lives and possibly losing the war.

It seems to me the same statement could be applied to the matter of our help for Britain now, before it is too late.

I am only one of many millions backing President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" bill, but I think we might be even more generous and make Britain an outright gift of what she needs and what we could furnish.

Boston (MRS.) MYRTLE F. LORD

"Christianity vs. Paganism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When will the American people as a unified whole fully wake up to the realization that the present conflict in Europe is not another imperialistic, economic war between the British Empire and Germany, but a conflict between Christianity and paganism?

There are minority groups in America who are doing their best to hinder total aid to Britain as expressed by President Roosevelt in his Fireside Chat of December 29, 1940. These groups, wittingly or unwittingly, are becoming the advance guard of paganism in the United States.

Whatever names they go under, these people are trying to confuse the issue and hinder the American people from uniting under a common policy of swift total aid to Britain.

Those who seek to save their own skins under a plea for isolation, forget that one of the principal tenets of Christianity is the brotherhood of man. COPELIN B. DAY

Newburyport, Mass.

Lend, Lease—and Convoy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans have made plain their wish to supply Britain with planes and guns. But how much longer are we going to risk having part of these vital supplies sunk at sea? How long must this hit-or-miss aid to Britain go on before we Americans see the need of using our Navy to help convoy these supplies to our front line? SUBSCRIBER

Boston

Charlotte Cushman

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am gathering material for a Life of Charlotte Cushman and should be very grateful to receive at 1 Beekman Place, New York City, any letters to or from her, any documents relating to her, or any material or information which might throw light upon her character or career.

New York LYMAN BEECHER STOWE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

San Francisco's Cable Cars

As long as cable cars continue to climb San Francisco's hills, the city will have a picturesque link to its colorful past. These slow-paced, friendly vehicles dare the steepest hills in a city of steep hills. Their utility has enabled many street-car lines to survive in an era that has seen most of their early-day transportation mates become outmoded and all but extinct. Edgar M. Kahn in CABLE CAR DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO (Stanford University Press. $3) tells the cable car's story well.

A San Francisco cable car, for the benefit of those who may not know, is usually open at both ends, with a glassed-in section in the middle, seats running lengthwise; a car which derives its motive power from an underground cable between its tracks, a cable gripped by an ingenious but cumbersome device controlled through means of a long lever-and-ratchet, operated by an agile individual known as a "gripman."

Cable cars replaced horse cars early on San Francisco's hills. Small as they were, and often crowded, they were the most efficient and most popular mode of travel in the growing city of the '70's and '80's, when comparatively few persons owned horses and buggies.

It was on Aug. 2, 1873, that the first cable car moved up Clay Street, to the wonderment of a large section of the population turned out to see the sight. This trip, it is now said, was the first cable car trip ever, anywhere. The method had not been perfected, and the line was forced, after two trips, to shut down for almost a month for adjustment of cables, pulleys, and gear.

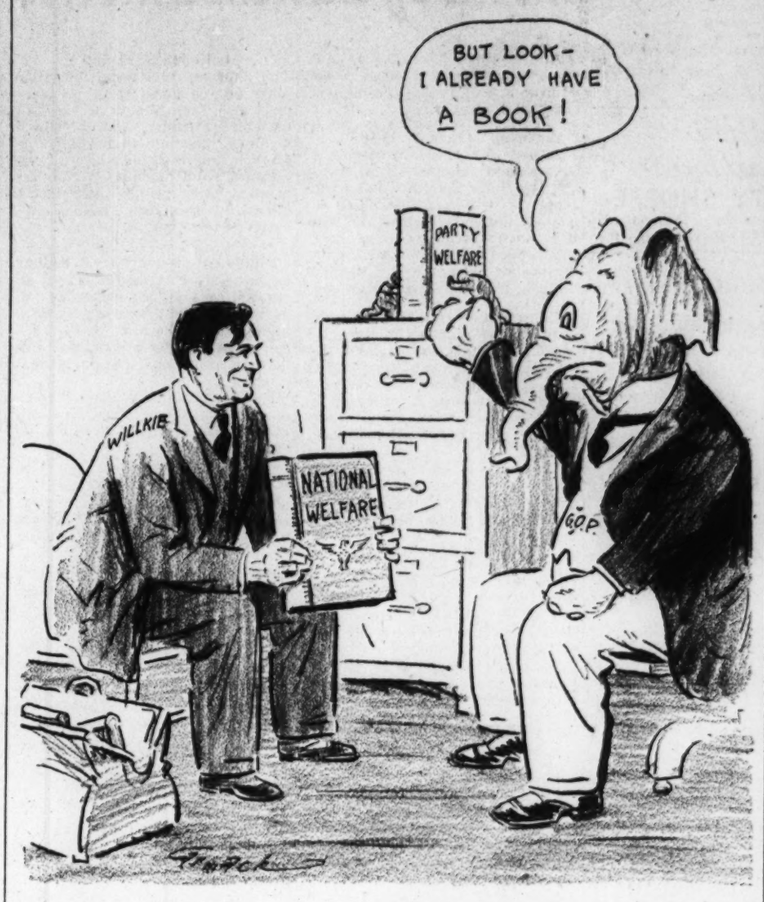
Those connected with the cable car operations nowadays won't predict too positively that their picturesque vehicles will indefinitely hold their place in the changing scheme of things. The little cars are not economically sound, even now, anyone may guess, for in spite of their small size two men are required to run them.

Gripmen don't talk—theoretically—while they're on their runs. But they can smile—and do. The conductors seem to know everyone who gets on, whether it be "China boy" homeward bound after a tour of duty in a big house on Nob Hill, or a bearded patriarch, veteran of the gold rush days, downtown bound for a visit with cronies.

The cable cars usually stop about the middle of the street crossings on the hillsides, by right of custom and precedent only. It is easier for them to start up again from that more level position; easier for their patrons to get on and off when the car is not on a steep slant. Motorists and occasional electric cars crossing their paths accord them the right to do this.

At the end of some of the lines are little turn-tables on which the cable cars run, to be turned around by hand before starting back up their hills. Sometimes waiting passengers help conductor and gripman at this task, thus adding to the general camaraderie of the cable cars. R. L. B.

The Salesman



Peace Without Hitler

There is a case for peace—yes, peace as soon as it can be consummated. There is no case for peace negotiations, however, with Hitler or his Fascist clique. That's because Hitler believes in opportunism and not in morality. That's because the Hitler philosophy is to argue that the end justifies the means and that a word or pledge given yesterday can be erased tomorrow through expediency and self-interest.

The case for peace now rests on the broad, civilized foundation of common sense and sound reason. It assumes that sooner or later there must be an end to the war and a just peace established. It assumes, moreover, that a mere military decision does not mean a lasting peace. History has already recorded the sad truth that the only enduring peace must be a "peace without victory." . . .

This writer would like to make a different kind of suggestion, namely, that the particulars about boundaries and territories be sidetracked for the present and that we establish what might be called the principles of a peace movement. These are:

First, the British Government should announce formally and the United States should formally concur in the statement that there can be no peace or peace negotiations in the world as long as the present rulers of Germany remain in power.

Second, that the United States Government will accept the position of trustee and preside over the deliberations of each of a series of councils that must be set up to determine the ultimate ownership or sovereignty of the territories and colonies wrested from Germany at Versailles and the territories since wrested from Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France by the Nazis.

Third, the United States should announce that it will offer constructive aid of a financial and economic character to rebuild Europe and world trade.

Fourth, that the United States act in a similar capacity as trustee in the Far East where the Japanese-Chinese conflict must be resolved.

Fifth, peoples everywhere must be released from bondage and given freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of information, and a government derived from the consent of the governed.

These principles can be supplemented by evidences of good faith and reassurance to the people of Germany. When the people of Central Europe have something better to turn to than Hitler and Hitlerism they will overthrow their dictators, and this will be equally true in Italy. . . .

What we need is to reach into each other's hearts and minds. . . . We have here in America millions of German human beings. We know their worth and their sense of justice. Over in Europe are men and women just like them if we would only seek to reach them with kindliness instead of hate, with proposals that will win their trust instead of their distrust, with programs that seem to give them a chance for life in a distracted economic world. . . .

Let us start all over again in the simple ways that peace comes to us in our homes, in our neighborhoods, in our own national sphere—by proving our readiness to be fair and by being willing—even at great sacrifice—to answer in the affirmative the age-old cry, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—DAVID LAWRENCE in the *United States News*.

Priorities

Our defense program has brought into familiar use the word "priorities." But all life is a matter of priorities. There are first things which should come first. . . .

The child who has to do his homework or his chores before enjoying play or the radio is being taught a simple lesson in priorities. What we put first very largely determines what we have or be. . . .

So it runs through all the relations of life. A man's standing in his community is generally based upon the priority he has given to the materials of character. The happiness of home life is mostly in ratio to what is given priority there—mutual consideration or selfish desires. What sort of world we live in depends upon the priority allotted to the Golden Rule or the rule of the fang and the claw. We see this fact being tragically demonstrated today.

The Bible is a sure source of the priorities. They loom majestically out of the warnings of the Hebrew prophets. The Beatitudes, the Lord's Prayer and many of the parables set them in a clear light. And foremost is this, given in Matthew vi, 33:

"But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—*Country Gentleman.*

British Absence of Hate

In a recent "Britain Speaks" broadcast, J. B. Priestley commented on the remarkable absence of hate among British people. Instead of hate there is a realization that there is something to be put right and a cold, grim determination to put it right. The absence of the hate which has been customary in war, and which is pronounced in Germany in this war, Mr. Priestley considers a source of strength. Certainly it shows that Britons are strong in the knowledge that their cause is just.—*Saskatoon* (Saskatchewan) *Star-Phoenix.*

"How Germany Can Be Beaten"

First and most urgent of all, Britain must not be allowed to be beaten.

Second, the German people must be made to feel the war much more acutely than they have felt it thus far.

Third, an alternative to the present regime in Germany and the present order in the world must be offered that would convince the German people as being a real improvement and that they would really expect to receive if they stopped fighting.—WALLACE R. DEUEL, former Berlin correspondent, in the *Chicago Daily News.*

Relief Supplies to Europe

The question of the sending of American food to war-stricken Europe is primarily one for the British Government to decide. The blockade is recognized as a legitimate instrument of war. It is one of the essential weapons upon which the British must depend in defense of their island home. Natural sympathy toward people on scant rations should not prompt the American people to insist on breaking the blockade and so furnishing indirect help to the potential enemy against whose possible attack this country is now arming itself.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Wide Horizon

Beasts in Thin Air

By Sydney A. Clark

LIMA, PERU

Horses and mules cannot work at altitudes much above two miles but that means only 10,560 feet and the range of the Andes Mountains, vast spinal column of the South American continent, heaves many of its vertebrae to twice that height and more. At two miles, the range is no more than well started on its upward way into the sky. Scores of towns and villages lie at heights of two and a half miles. Mines and mills and ranches are often at three-mile altitudes. I met a young Scotsman at Cuzco, Peru, who lives and works as director of a small textile mill at an altitude of 17,400 feet, which is more than three and a quarter miles.

Machinery can do much for these mountain folk and the people can do much for themselves, after proper acclimatization, but the labor of animals is a prime necessity and nature has solved the problem of the Andes by developing that curious mountain branch of the camel family generically called llamas. The llama appears to love his work but only in thin air, where horses and mules give up in despair. He is slightly unhappy below two miles and seems miserable at sea level.

* * *

The llama has two thin-air brothers, the tame alpaca and the wild guanaco, and one thin-air cousin, the wild vicuña, of fabulous fleece; but only the llama works for his living. The others merely grow soft coats of hair. A rough census has shown that there are about three million llamas in the Andes. There are approximately half that many alpacas and it is thought, though this is partly guesswork, that the wild vicuña population is about the same as that of the civilized alpaca. Guanacos have not been enumerated by the census taker and in any case the guanaco is something of a truant. He has taught his lungs to use a richer air mixture and has taken himself off (except for a conservative right wing of the tribe) to the bleak regions of Argentine Patagonia.

Like everybody of average information quotient I have long known about the llama as an Andean beast of burden with a long neck and a supercilious cameloid expression but until spending several weeks here in Peru I had not the faintest idea of his importance in the scheme of things Peruvian, past and present. The Inca Empire, for instance, could never have developed at all without him. Sylvan I. Stroock, author of an excellent brochure called "Llamas and Llamaland," makes the statement that "without the llama it would never have been possible for the Incas to have constructed their irrigation projects, highways, temples and other public works, or to have enjoyed any system of transportation."

Speaking with no more authority than that of a tourist I can say that Peru and Bolivia could not carry on today without the llama. Perhaps in time electricity, steam, and gasoline will entirely replace llama labor but it does not do so yet. One sees these patient beasts by scores or hundreds at every halt along the Central Railway and the Central Highway, each of which climbs from Lima up and over the Sierra at altitudes reached by no other standard-gauge railway or paved highway in the world. The railway, as a matter of fact, reaches a height only 35 feet under three miles and the roadway a height just over three miles. The beasts of Llamaland could go a half mile higher without inconvenience.

* * *

The llama's working rules are as well defined as those of a hod carrier's union. There is a load limit, for instance, which happens to be 45 kilos (about 100 pounds) and each animal seems to be equipped with his own pair of scales, for he can tell almost to the ounce what constitutes this weight. If overloaded he will positively refuse to budge. No amount of belaboring can stir him. He will arch his neck, however, and spit with deadly aim at his oppressor, an action curiously unsuited to his haughty expression.

Another rule is that no llama may be loaded individually. It simply cannot be done. Force cannot break his spirit and no ruse can catch him unawares. But his driver has learned never to try this. He ranges ten or a dozen llamas nose to nose so that each may watch the other being loaded. The whole group will then be as docile as so many dobbins on the farm. One thinks of at least two apt paraphrases: Labor loves company; In union there is peace.

The beasts that toil in thin air are the close friends of the descendants of the Incas. They love the Quechua Indians and are loved by them. It seems no white man can win their full confidence. Perhaps the llamas know history and recall that they, like their Inca masters, were very harshly used by the *conquistadores.*

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